The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1898. NO. 49

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE PENNA. R. R. WINS AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

A Non-Suit Granted by the Court in the Fox Case on the Grounds of Contributory Negligence.

The court convened Thursday morning last, at Bellefonte. The Goodman damage case reported in another column, was on trial. The jury assessed the damages, but the court reserved its decision as to whom should be assessed the amount awarded the estate. The case took up all Thursday, and on Friday forenoon a verdict was returned. The court submitted the amount of damages to the jury, also four questions to be answered in their findings. 1st. Whether Sheriff Condo was at Woodward on March 6th, 1896, in official capacity to arrest Wm. R. Etlinger, suspected of killing Constable Barner, and whether the sheriff called upon the man to surrender to his posse. Answer in the affirmative.

2d. Whether the sheriff used every legitimate means to make the arrest, and had been exposed with his posse to deadly gun fire. In the affirmative.

3d. Whether it was necessary to burn the buildings to make the arrest. In the affirmative.

4th. Whether other means could have been resorted to than burning the buildings. In the negative.

Salt Lick Oil and Gas Company of Karthaus vs. S. A. Butler. This suit is brought to recover for traction engine, boiler, bit , ropes, lumber tools and machinery. The plaintiffs withdrew a juror and continued the case.

Mary T. Fox vs. Pa. R. R. Co. This suit is brought by the widow to recover from the defendant company for the killing of her husbund Joseph Fox on November 13, 1897, on Race street, Bellefonte Boro, on the siding leading into the Fuel and Supply Company's yard. After the plaintiff had produced all their testimony the defendant moved a compulsory non-suit, which was granted. The plaintiff at once obtained a rule on the defendant to show cause why the non-suit should not be taken off, which will be argued later.

Other suits for the second week of court were disposed of as follows:

D. H. Bean vs. D. T. Cowher and G. W. Cowher; continued.

Com. of Pa. ex-relatione H. M. Goodman, administrator of etc., of Emma C. Goodman, dec'd. vs. John P. Condo, J. B. Heckman, Geo. Gentzel, Geo. W. Jackson, and M. L. Rishel; continued.

H. M. Goodman, administrator of etc., of Emma C. Goodman, dec'd, vs. Centre county; continued.

Com. of Pa., use of D. M. Leib, guardian now to the use of W. H. Musser, guardian of Lydia Gregg, minor child of Lida P. Gregg, deceased vs. John Curtin and H. L. Bathurst, surviving Jas. B. Curtin, late of Centre county, dec'd; non-suit.

Wm. H. McCausland now for the use of Anna Richmond and Rachella Beal vs. L. Milton Wilson; continued.

Laura C. Mull, Julia L. Hale, Laura C. Mull, executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of John A. Mull, dec'd, Reuben H. Mull, Lawrence J. Mull, a minor by the said Reuben H. Mull, his next friend and Nathan H. Mull, a minor by the said Reuben H. Mull, his next friend vs. Jacob Walker; continued.

Man Killed at Snow Shoe.

A cave-in at the Lehigh Coal company's mines at Snow Shoe Tuesday afternoon, resulted in the death of a Hungarian miner named Andrew Hanga. He was buried under several tons of rock and stone and was killed almost instantly. He leaves a wife and several small children.

Died at Booneville.

Arthur J. Grieb, a widely known and generally respected resident of Sugar valley, and a member of the firm of Grieb Bros., died at Bonneville Tuesday afternoon of last week, of typhoid fever. He was forty years old, and is survived by his wife and six children, four sons and two daughters.

Death of Agnes Mattern.

Miss Agnes, eldest daughter of Rev. and Mrs. John A. Mattern, of the Danville district, died last Tuesday morning, of nervous prostration, after an illness of only eight hours. She was aged seventeen years. Her remains were brought to this county, and interred in the cemetery at Gray's church last Thursday.

Fair and Festival.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian church, at Spring Mills, will hold a fair and festival in the town hall, Saturday evening, Dec. 17th. Proceeds for the Boards of the church. All are cordially invited to attend.

Truth wears well. People have learned that De Witt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick head ache. They don't gripe; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Foster's Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 10th to 14th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 15th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 16, great central valleys 17 to 19, eastern states 20th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 15th, great central valleys 17th, eastern states 19th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 18th, great central valleys 20th, eastern states 22d.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. December 26 will average above normal east of the Rockies and below west. Precipitation for the same period will be below normal east of the Rockies and above west.

A great fall of temperature will occur in the southern states from 16th to last of December and will be accompanied by heavy rains. In the northern states the fall in temperature will not be so great and will occur from 16th to 25th.

A great warm wave is expected to cross from the Rockies to the Atlantic from 13th to 22d and cool weather about the same time on the Pacific slope.

LATE NEWS.

Spanish troops are dying of hunger. Nine thousand are perishing of hunger on Madrid streets. Spain is without funds and owes Cuban soldiers 56,000,000 pesetas as back pay.

Seventy soldiers who were escorting Belgian traders, were massacred in Africa.

Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, may quit McKinley's cabinet.

Eight laborers who were shoveling snow to clear a track near Buffalo, were killed by an express train, on Tuesday.

Bedford schools have been closed on account of smallpox, and the Teachers' and Farmers' Institutes have been postponed.

Nine soldiers were killed by the explosion of a shell in a fort near Constantinople.

The President is making a trip thro' the South.

A Red Cross nurse says our soldiers are starving to death without care in the camp hospitals at Manila.

The Democrats have won at the Boston city election.

It is estimated 50,000 men will be required in Cuba to establish a safe government.

Quay is getting uneasy; he finds that his plans to delay the trial of his case are weaking his chances for election to the senate. Some of his standbys are deserting him.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Henry E. Bloom and Nora E. Osman, of Pine Grove Mills.

Chas. E. McClain, of Hublersburg, and Florence Harshbarger, of Walker twp.

Harry A. Tressler, of Nittany Hall. and Mary A. Stratten, of Rote, Pa.

Clayton E. Royer, and Minerva E. Hoy, of Benner twp.

Harvey E. Mark, of Penn Hall, and Martha E. Goodhart, Centre Hall.

Ellis Freeman and Carrie Gearhart, Philipsburg.

Geo. E. Bechdel, Blanchard, and Bessie B. Shay, Howard.

Francis Lather, of Decatur twp., Clearfield county, and Jane Rapsey, Rush twp.

Geo. Warren Sheesley, Coburn, and Sarah Jane Long, Millheim.

A Valuable Tree.

On the farm of Peter Menges, near Turbotville, Lycoming county, stands a solid oak tree measuring 23 feet 8 inches above the ground, and holds its thickness for forty-five feet without limbs. Twenty-two years ago Mr. Menges sold the tree to a railroad official for $100 cash, the tree to be taken away within sixteen years. At the expiration of the time the same man paid $25 for an extension of four years time. At the termination of this option Mr. Menges refused $50 and the tree still stands, the property of the original owner.

Triplets Born.

Snyder county is bound to catch up in population. Recently triplets were born at the home of Gabriel Wenrich, several miles south of Selinsgrove, and the tots are attracting unusual attention.

Stack Blown Down.

Last Saturday afternoon's storm blew down the iron smoke stack of Bartholmew's mill, at the station. A horse close to the mill made a narrow escape from being struck by the stack.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

STATE GRANGE.

Met This Week at Williamsport.—Large Attendance.

The annual meeting of the State Grange, began Tuesday, at Williamsport, to adjourn on Friday.

The daily sessions are held secret, with the exception of the public meeting on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Alexander Decker delivered the address of welcome on the part of the local granges, and the response by W. F. Hill, of Crawford county, lecturer of the State Grange. Mayor Mansel extended the welcome of the city to the visitors, replied to by State Forestry Commissioner Rothrock. Mrs. Helen Johnson, of Erie, spoke for the ladies of the Grange.

About 600 delegates are present.

In connection with the Grange will be held the first annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairy Union, which will meet on the 12th and 13th. All the largest manufacturers of dairy apparatus east of the Mississippi have exhibits there.

The Apple as Medicine.

The apple is such a common fruit that few persons are familiar with its remarkably efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing he can do is to eat apples just before going to bed. The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid, in an easily digestible shape, than any other fruit known. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. It also agglutinates the surplus acids of the stomach, helps the kidney secretion and prevents calculus growth, while it obviates indigestion and is one of the best preventives of disease of the throat. Next to lemon and orange, it is also the best antidote for thirst and craving of persons addicted to the alcohol and opium habit.

Boys, Take Warning.

Boys with hats on back of their head and long hair hanging down over their foreheads and cigarettes and smutty words in their mouths are cheaper than an old worn out shoe, nobody wants them at any price. Men will not employ them and girls will not marry them. They are not worth their keeping to any one, and they will never be able to keep themselves. If any boy happens to read this description, let him take a look at himself and then do what his conscience tells him to do.

An Order Against Intoxicants.

There is considerable gossip among the railroad men at Harrisburg regarding an order prohibiting employes of the Pennsylvania railroad from entering saloons or bar rooms either while on or off duty. A similar order was issued some time ago to the employes of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie company. It is said the rules laid down will be somewhat modified and that the punishment for usinig ntoxicants will be increased from a suspensionto a discharge.

State Grange Meets.

The 26th annual convention of the State Grange commenced in Williamsport on Tuesday. Worthy Master L. Rhone is presiding. The business of the day was devoted to preliminary work. Worthy Master Rhone's report showed that three new granges had been organized during the past year with 48 charter members; four granges with 68 members had been reorganized, and 1400 persons had been initiated, making a total increase in membership of 1516.

Big Porkers.

Wm. Colyer, at the station, killed two hogs last week, which dressed 1013 pounds. The larger one weighing 533. Colyer always raises big hogs.

Big porkers are not as plenty this winter as three and four years ago, when farmers had to pull down their pig pens to get out their hogs for butchering. These pigs were about 15 months old.

Typhoid in Drinking Water.

The number of typhoid fever cases in Lewisburg has become rather alarming. While the number of fatal cases has been very small, yet there were two deaths within the last week. The physicians think its source is in the water supply, which is from the Susquehanna river.

An Important Question.

If your friends or neighbors are suffering from coughs, colds, sore throat, or any throat or lung disease (including consumption,) ask them if they have ever used Otto's Cure. This famous German remedy is having a large sale here and is performing some wonderful cures of throat and lung diseases. No matter what other medicines have failed to do, try Otto's Cure. Large sizes 25c. and 50c. Sold by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS ARE HARMONIOUS.

No Sectional Quarrel in the Ranks.—The Republicans in a Sea of Trouble over the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Democrats of the House were entirely too smart for the busybodies who have been working so hard to make that adjourned Democratic caucus a cat and dog fight that would have resulted in encouraging faction and otherwise injuring the Democratic party. The caucus was held, and there was no fight at all. On the contrary, the meeting was entirely harmonious and not even any show of hard feelings was indulged in by anybody. According to the rule governing Democratic caucuses, no action could be taken upon anything except the resolution, offered at the caucus held last June, providing that an affirmative vote of two-thirds of a caucus should make caucus action binding upon the whole body, except in cases where individuals have pledged their word or been instructed by their conventions to the contrary. This resolution was adopted without opposition. There was no talk in the caucus about the party policy to be pursued at the present session.

The bill prepared by General Miles for the reorganization of the army, has been introduced in Congress, but that is about as far as it will ever get, as the Hull bill, prepared largely under the direction of Secretary Alger, is backed by the administration and by the Republican leaders in the House, and is, unless present plans are changed, to be put through the House before the Christmas recess. The Democrats are opposed to keeping the volunteers in service until the Army Reorganization Bill becomes a law, as proposed by the administration, but their protests will not, it is feared, change the program, because the desire to get the volunteers mustered out is counted upon to help get the votes needed to authorize the increase of the regular army to 100,000 men. The House Military Committee has favorably reported a resolution offered by Representative Hay, of Virginia, asking the Secretary of War to inform the House what towns in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines will have to be garrisoned by U. S. troops, the number of troops for each town and the number that will be required at home.

The Philippine problem is giving the Republicans no end of trouble. Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, is not a timid man in handling political questions, but he acknowledged himself at a loss what to do with this one when he said, after discussing several of the propositions that have been made to get rid of the islands: "For my part, I wish the Philippines were in the bottom of the sea." Mr. McKinley has allowed it to become known to his party leaders that he has no ambition to lead in a Philippine policy, but will be perfectly satisfied to follow any policy that promises to be in accord with public sentiment, with preference that it should be one that will enable us to get rid of the Philippines, if it be possible to do so without laying this country open to the charge of trafficing in human liberty, for a profit, and without causing war. There is reason for saying that if it had to be done over again, Mr. McKinley would not demand possession of the Philippines, and would save the $20,000,000 which we must pay Spain for something we do not know what to do with. But that sort of hind sight doesn't help the situation one bit.

The Naval clique that has been trying to keep Lieut. Hobson from receiving attention and deserved glory, ever since his return from a Spanish prison, has succeeded in getting him ordered out of the country for an indefinite period. It was discovered that Hobson was just the man needed to superintend the repairs on the Spanish gun boats, sunk by Dewey in Manila bay, which have been raised and sent to Hong Kong, under a contract made by Dewey. Hobson tried to get a short leave of absence to attend to some private matters, before going so far away, but it was refused him and he was given peremptory orders to leave for Hong Kong on the steamer that sails from San Francisco, Christmas eve.

The proposition, that England and the U. S. jointly build and control the Nicaragua Canal, has not met with any marked favor in Congress. The Morgan Bill, by which the U. S. will own a controlling interest in the Company which will build the Canal, guaranteeing therefor $100,000,000 of the Company's bonds, to be issued at the discretion of the President, is now before the Senate, with the right of way. Senator Morgan, its author, says it will pass by a big majority. Democrats generally would prefer that the Canal be built directly by this government and owned by it, but it is not regarded as a party question, and each Democratic Senator will vote in accordance with his individual views. What the House will do with this bill will depend largely upon the attitude of the administration towards it—an attitude not yet clearly defined, although Mr. McKinley is committed in favor of building the Canal.

Two resolutions for Congressional investigation of the war, have been offered, one by Senator Vest, and the other by Representative Sulzer, but there is little probability that either will be adopted.

A Plea to Delinquents.

The editor of a Mississippi paper makes the following wail to his delinquent subscriber: "Fish down in your pockets and dig up the dust; the editor is hungry and paper 'bout to bust. We've trusted you for several months and did it with a smile, so just return the compliment and trust to us awhile. Our wife she needs some stockings, and baby needs a dress; Jimmie needs some britches and so does Kate and Bess; Bud is on the hog train, and Peggy sick with grief and, good gosh Almighty, can't you bring a man relief? Shell out the nickles and dig up the dimes; turn 'em loose and whistle and we'll have better times; there'll be fewer patches on the bosom of our pants, and we'll make a better paper if we get half a chance. Don't give us that old story, long gone to seed, 'bout taking more papers than the family want to read, but help feed the printer and he'll help your town to grow, and you'll escape the sulphur in the regions down below."

Married Wednesday.

Yesterday, Wednesday, at noon, Miss Martha, only daughter of Mrs. Mary Goodhart, of this place, was united in marriage to Mr. Harvey Mark, of Penn Hall. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's mother, Rev. S. H. Eisenberg officiating, and was witnessed by the friends and relatives of the bride and groom. After the ceremony an elaborate dinner was served. The newly wedded couple departed on the 3:30 train west, on a wedding tour, and will not return for a week or ten days. The bride has many friends in this place, who join in wishing her many years of happy married life.

Here is a Chance Girls.

There is a man in Lane, Kansas, who wants a wife. He also believes in advertising, which shows that he is up to date. In order to secure the article he wants, in the shortest possible space of time, he has inserted in his home paper the following notice: "A good girl wanted for a wife i am 25 yers lite hare blue eyes i am worth In realstate about 2000 dolars anybodie excepting this offer will pleas direct to H. B. Lockwood, Lane, Ks." Up to the last accounts the above had brought no response. There is no geographical limit, and competition is open to the world.

Small Pox in Bedford.

The town of Bedford with a population of 2800, is reported to have 200 cases of small pox. Some people were going about the town with scabs on them and not knowing they had small pox. Dr. W. B. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, Inspector of the State Board of Health, was in Bedford diagnosing the disease that prevails from one end of the town to the other.

The Bedford physicians disagree, some pronouncing it to be chicken pox and others a harmless skin disease. Dr. Atkinson, after a thorough examination, said it is genuine smallpox.

FUSION.

A large percentage of Democratic members of the legislature met at Harrisburg, yesterday. Their action in favor of fusing with reform Republicans to defeat the Quay machine, was harmonious. Such a fusion, if complete, will result to the good of the people. The neck of the plundering machine will be broken, and Honest Government will be inaugurated.

Representative Foster was present. Our other member, Mr. Weizel, also favors the movement, likewise senator Heinle.

Pains in the chest when a person has cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

—A pair of slippers will make a most acceptable Christmas present. Mingle, Bellefonte, can supply your wants. He has a fine line in stock.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Sleighing Echoes.

Jingle, jingle, go the bells,
Go the bells,
As the sleighs skip over the snow,
Skip over the snow.
Livelier, swifter, on we go,
On we go.
And we joke and laugh and sing,
And laugh and sing,
As the bells keep jingeling,
Keep jingeling.
Snug and warm we're in our wraps,
Warm in our wraps.
The envy of all other folks,
Of all other folks,
Minus sleigh, bells and jokes,
Bells and jokes.
The fleecy snow and bracing air,
And bracing air,
Lend us pleasure, drown all care,
Drown all care.
On loveliest day or brightest night,
Or brightest night—
For a wooing or sweet lark,
Or sweet lark;
In cozy sleigh o'er sparkling snow,
O'er sparkling snow,
Its fun and frolic, you'll not know,
You'll not know,
Until you try it, Oh so charming!
Oh, so charming.
Jingle, jingle, sing the bells,
Sing the bells,
As the sleighs speed o'er the snow;
Speed o'er the snow.
Ah! we 're upset, too swift a run,
Too swift a run.
Yet under all, it's grandest fun,
It's grandest fun.

[ED.]

Thermometer this morning, 5 above zero. Coldest so far.

Capt. G. M. Boal now handles the Centre Hall mails.

The cold snap, which set in last week, was an ice maker.

Pork keeps selling at from 4c to 4½c, dressed. Beef is 6c by the side.

The public sales this spring promise to be plenty from present outlook.

With two rival telephone lines in this territory, there is prospect for cheaper service.

Sam Runkel's continental bells and fine span, keep announcing that ther's good sleighing.

Pensions were granted to Uriah Stover, Houserville, $8. John A. Yeager, Moshannon, $6 to $8.

Fresh sausages, buckwheat cakes and the Quay case, are all the go now in the country districts.

J. A. Gramley, of Rebersburg, will take charge of a hotel in Mifflinburg, about first of next month.

Sunday evening Josiah Johnson died at Hecla Park, aged 82 years; old age was the cause of his end.

Rev. Rarick's appointments, Sunday Dec. 18: At Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; St. Johns, 2 p. m.; Georges valley 10 a. m.

Warren Cooper, a son of John Cooper, of Sugar valley, died Wednesday of last week, of Brights disease, aged 16 years.

Dr. Humphreys' "77". : "77" knocks out the Grip. "77" breaks up Colds. "77" stops a Cough. For sale by all druggists, 25c.

Arthur J. Grieb, of Sugar valley, died at Booneville, on 6, of typhoid fever, aged 40 years; leaves a wife, four sons and two daughters.

Last week was a good ice maker; H. A. Decker, on the mountain farm, above town, showed us a sample from his pond over six inches in thickness.

We have received the Philadelphia Record Almanac for 1899. It is a valuable work for the information and always useful statistics it contains in convenient form.

A lady in an adjoining town who swallowed a penny recently called on a doctor, who not only got the penny, but made her "cough up" two dollars besides.

Superintendent Schaffer says that in the first six counties of Pennsylvania, alphabetically considered, fifty school teachers receive less salary than the average cost of keeping a pauper.

After resting eleven years in its grave in the cemetery of this place, the body of Charles Horner was exhumed last week and buried beside that of his father, Wm. Horner.

Last week Centre Hall and vicinity enjoyed pretty fair sleighing which lasted until Monday when there was more snow to keep it up. Across the mountain and around Bellefonte, folks were not so highly favored. In the east end of the valley sleighing, last week, was not quite as good as we had up this way. Two inches of snow on Monday afternoon and evening gave sleighing a new lease and kept the merry bells a-jingling.

To marry his stepmother, is what William White, aged 34, of Lancaster, means to do, having left a few evenings ago with Emma White, or Knodt, aged 32, for Camden, N. J., to be married. A marriage license was refused them at Lancaster because the woman is White's stepmother, having been divorced from his father, two months ago. She was married nine years ago to the elder White.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Document, Which Was Awaited With Unusual Interest, Read at the Reassembling of Congress.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Their Future Government Will Await the Ratification of the Peace Treaty.

LARGER ARMY AND NAVY URGED.

The President Reviews Our War With Spain and Praises the Army and the Navy—The Government of the Philippines is Left to Congress to Settle—Military Rule is Urged in All Our Possessions Until Legislation Has Been Carried Through—It is Suggested That the Cubans Be Aided After Treaty is Ratified With a View to Giving Them Free Government—The Increase of the Regular Army is Recommended to 100,000 Men—The Nicaragua Canal is Favored—Legislation in Currency and Naval Matters is Recommended.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley's second annual message, a document of unusual length, was read to the two Houses of Congress immediately after they assembled for the third and closing session of the Fifty-fifth Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity, evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present Congress has increased the Treasury receipts to the amount estimated by its authors, the finances of the Government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country. A review of the relation of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance, in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination by arms and involving far-reaching consequences which will require the earnest attention of the Congress.

Spanish Misrule in Cuba.

In my last annual message very full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the Government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection as being by far the most important problem with which we were then called upon to deal. The considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situation. Setting aside, as logically unfounded or practically inadmissible, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party, and forcible annexation of the island, I concluded it was honestly due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform, to which she had become irrevocably committed. Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans, which it was confidently asserted would be efficacious to remedy the evils so deeply affecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country as well as to those of Cuba, and so repugnant to the universal sentiment of humanity.

The ensuing month brought little sign of real progress toward the pacification of Cuba. The autonomous administrations set up in the capital and some of the principal cities appeared not to gain the favor of the inhabitants nor to be able to extend their influence to the large extent of territory held by the insurgents, while the military arm, obviously unable to cope with the still active rebellion, continued many of the most objectionable and offensive policies of the Government that had preceded it. No tangible relief was afforded the vast numbers of unhappy reconcentrados, despite the reiterated professions made in that regard and the amount appropriated by Spain to that end. The proffered expedient of zones of cultivation proved illusory; indeed, no less practical nor more delusive promises of succor could well have been tendered to the exhausted and destitute people, stripped of what made life and home dear and herded in a strange region among unsympathetic strangers hardly less necessitous than themselves.

By the end of December the mortality among them had frightfully increased. Conservative estimates from Spanish sources placed the deaths among these distressed people at over forty per cent. from the time General Weyler's decree of reconcentration was enforced. With the acquiescence of the Spanish authorities, a scheme was adopted for relief by charitable contributions raised in this country and distributed, under the direction of the Consul-General and the several Consuls, by noble and earnest individual effort through the organized agencies of the American Red Cross. Thousands of lives were thus saved, but many thousands more were inaccessible to such forms of aid.

The war continued on the old footing without comprehensive plan, developing only the same spasmodic encounters, barren of strategic result, that had marked the course of the earlier ten years' rebellion as well as the present insurrection from its start. No alternative save physical exhaustion of either combatant and therewithal the practical ruin of the island lay in sight, but how far distant no one could venture to conjecture.

Destruction of the Maine.

At this juncture, on the 15th day of February last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good will—a catastrophe, the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that this shocking blow, falling upon a generous people, already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerate the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed, by whomsoever wrought. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed, and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the Naval Board of Inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine, and only halted, through lack of positive testimony, to fix the responsibility of its authorship.

Preparations For War.

All these things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand. So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the Congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost unique, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses, on the 9th of March, appropriating $50,000,000 for the national defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, "to be expended at the discretion of the President."

The President then reviews at length the various attempts to bring about a peaceful solution of the question, and says that he was grieved and disappointed at the barren outcome of his sincere endeavors to reach a practicable solution. He then relates how he placed the matter in the hands of Congress.

Congress Takes Quick Action.

The response of the Congress, he continues, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with a formal recognition of the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful Government of that island—a proposition which failed of adoption—the Congress, after conference, on the 19th of April, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the Senate and 311 to 6 in the House of Representatives, passed their memorable joint resolution.

The message continues by saying that a copy of the resolutions was at once communicated to the Spanish Minister at Washington, who immediately demanded his passports. They were given to him, and the Spanish interests were left in the protection of the French Ambassador and the Austrian-Hungarian Minister.

Simultaneously with the notice of the resolutions to the Spanish Minister, its text was cabled to General Stewart L. Woodford, the American Minister at Madrid, who was to communicate it to the Spanish Government. Before he could do so the Spanish Minister of State notified him that, upon the President's approval of the joint resolution, the Madrid Government, regarding the act as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," had ordered its Minister in Washington to withdraw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries and ceasing all official communication between their respective representatives. General Woodford thereupon demanded his passports and quitted Madrid the same day.

The President reviews the preparations for the beginning of hostilities. Spain having initiated the war, a blockade of the north coast of Cuba was proclaimed, and the call for volunteers was issued. The various Governments were notified of the existence of war, in order that their neutrality might be assured. The response to the initial call for 125,000 troops was instant and complete, and a second call for 75,000 additional volunteers was issued.

The navy is referred to, showing its condition when war was declared, as well as the means employed to protect the Atlantic seaboard and the cities lying along the coast from any possible attack. The coast Signal Service was organized and an auxiliary fleet created, which was officered and manned by the naval militia of the several States. Mines were also laid in the various harbors.

The work of the Signal Corps is referred to, it being of an important character. Electrical connections of all coast fortifications were established, as well as telephonic and telegraphic facilities for the camps at Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico. Field telegraph lines were established and maintained under the enemy's fire at Manila. A cable ship was placed in Cuban waters, which rendered service that was invaluable to the Executive in conducting the operations of the army and navy. The expenditure of the $50,000,000 defense fund is dwelt upon. It helped the Government to strengthen the defenses of the country and to make adequate preparations for war. The popular loan of $200,000,000, which was subscribed to so promptly, is mentioned as showing the vast resources of the nation and the determination of the people to uphold the country's honor.

The President states that it is not within the province of the message to narrate the history of the extraordinary war with Spain, and mentions the first engagement, which took place April 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron off Cuba shelled the harbor fort and demolished several new works which were being constructed at Matanzas. The message continues as follows:

Dewey's Glorious Victory at Manila.

The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hong Kong. Upon the colonial proclamation of neutrality being issued and the customary twenty-four hours' notice being given, it repaired to Mirs Bay, near Hong Kong, whence it proceeded to the Philippine Islands under telegraphed orders to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet then assembled at Manila. At daybreak on the 1st of May the American force entered Manila Bay, and after a few hours' engagement effected a total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of ten warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite, thus annihilating the Spanish naval power in the Pacific Ocean and completely controlling the bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on our ships, the wounded only numbering seven, while not a vessel was materially injured. For this gallant achievement the Congress, upon my recommendation, fitly bestowed upon the actors preferment and substantial reward.

The effect of this remarkable victory upon the spirit of our people and upon the fortunes of the war was instant. A prestige of invincibility thereby attached to our arms, which continued throughout the struggle. Reinforcements were hurried to Manila, under the command of Major-General Merritt, and firmly established within sight of the capital, which lay helpless before our guns.

On the 7th day of May the Government was advised officially of the victory of Manila, and at once inquired of the commander of our fleet what troops would be required. The information was received on the 15th day of May, and the first army expedition sailed May 25, and arrived off Manila June 30. Other expeditions soon followed, the total force consisting of 641 officers and 15,058 enlisted men. Only reluctance to cause needless loss of life and property prevented the early storming and capture of the city, and therewith the absolute military occupancy of the whole group. The insurgents meanwhile had resumed the active hostilities suspended by the uncompleted truce of December, 1897. Their forces invested Manila from the northern and eastern sides, but were constrained by Admiral Dewey and General Merritt from attempting an assault. It was fitting that whatever was to be done in the way of decisive operations in that quarter should be accomplished by the strong arm of the United States alone. Obeying the stern precept of war which enjoins the overcoming of the adversary and the extinction of his power wherever assailable as the speedy and sure means to win a peace, divided victory was not permissible, for no partition of the rights and responsibilities attending the enforcement of a just and advantageous peace could be thought of.

The message continues with a review of the entire land and naval operations. He does not treat them at length, but refers the public to the departmental reports for details. He states that with the destruction of Cervera's fleet Spain's efforts on the ocean virtually ceased, and ends this part of the document by relating how the last scene of the war was enacted at Manila, the place where it started. He closed his references to military and naval matters by a tribute to the fighters.

Praise For All Our Fighters.

It is fitting that I should bear testimony to the patriotism and devotion of that large portion of our army which, although eager to be ordered to the post of greatest exposure, fortunately was not required outside of the United States. They did their whole duty, and like their comrades at the front have earned the gratitude of the nation. In like manner, the officers and men of the army and of the navy who remained in their departments and stations faithfully performing most important duties connected with the war, and whose requests for assignment in the field and at sea I was compelled to refuse because their services were indispensable here, are entitled to the highest commendation. It is my regret that there seems to be no provision for their suitable recognition.

In tracing these events we are constantly reminded of our obligations to the Divine Master for His watchful care over us and His safe guidance, for which the nation makes reverent acknowledgment and offers humble prayers for the continuance of His favor.

Spain Sues For Peace.

Spain, having realized that she had lost, the President states, now sued for peace. The signing of the protocol is referred to, and then the Message relates the details of the negotations which ended in a suspension of hostilities, the appointment of the military commissions to superintend the evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the adjacent islands and the peace commission. Continuing, he says:

Peace Commission's Work.

Pursuant to the fifth article of the protocol, I appointed William R. Day, lately Secretary of State; Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye and George Gray, Senators of the United States, and Whitelaw Reid to be the Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States. Proceeding in due season to Paris, they there met on the 1st of October five Commissioners similarly appointed on the part of Spain. Their negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definite treaty of peace before the Senate, with a review of the steps leading to its signature.

Government of New Possessions.

I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as a result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime, and until Congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military Governments which have existed since our occupation, and give to the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficient rule.

Independence Alone For Cuba.

As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people, and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people. Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent, and humane Government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations, and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity, and promote peace and good will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new Government. Until there is a complete tranquility in the island and a stable Government inaugurated military occupation will be continued.

Friendly Relations With All Nations.

With the one exception of the rupture with Spain, the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordiality, and the close of the eventful year finds most of the issues that necessarily arise in the complex relations of sovereign States adjusted or presenting no serious obstacle to a just and honorable solution by amicable agreement.

The President dwells at some length on the long unsettled boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile, and expresses pleasure that his efforts to induce them to resort to arbitration have been successful. He also refers to the strong hope he has that the rates charged on the cables of American corporations in the transmission between Buenos Ayres and the cities of Uruguay, Brazil and the Atlantic cities of South America may be freed from an almost prohibitory discrimination. He favors an international agreement for an interchange of messages over connecting cables.

Then taking up home topics he says:

Austria and the Lattimer Strike.

On the 10th day of September, 1897, a conflict took place at Lattimer, Penn., between a body of striking miners and the Sheriff of Luzerne County and his deputies, in which twenty-two miners were killed and forty-four wounded, of whom ten of the killed and twelve of the wounded, were Austrian and Hungarian subjects. The deplorable event naturally aroused the solicitude of the Austro-Hungarian Government, which, on the assumption that the killing and wounding involved the unjustifiable misuse of authority, claimed reparation for the sufferers. Apart from the searching investigation and peremptory action of the authorities of Pennsylvania, the Federal Executive took appropriate steps to learn the merits of the case, in order to be in a position to meet the urgent complaint of a friendly power. The Sheriff and his deputies, having been indicted for murder, were tried and acquitted after protracted proceedings and the hearing of hundreds of witnesses, on the ground that the killing was in the line of their official duty to uphold law and preserve public order in the State. A representative of the Department of Justice attended the trial and reported its course fully. With all the facts in its possession, this Government expects to reach a harmonious understanding on the subject with that of Austria-Hungary, notwithstanding the renewed claim of the latter after learning the result of the trial, for indemnity for its injured subjects.

After an extended reference to the year's events in Central America, he devotes the following paragraph to the Nicaragua Canal:

Nicaragua Canal a Necessity.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission, under the Chairmanship of Rear-Admiral John C. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, under the authority of a provision in the Sundry Civil act of June 4 of that year, has nearly completed its labors, and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibility and the cost of construction of an interoceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route will be laid before you. In the performance of its task the commission received all the possible courtesy and assistance from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which thus testified their appreciation of the importance of giving a speedy and practical outcome to the great project that has for so many years engrossed the attention of the respective countries.

As the scope of the recent inquiry embraced the whole subject, with the aim of making plans and surveys for a canal by the most convenient route, it necessarily included a review of the results of previous surveys and plans, and in particular those adopted by the Maritime Canal Company under its existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so that to this extent those grants necessarily hold as essential a part in the deliberations and conclusions of the Canal Commission as they have held and must of need hold in the discussion of the matter by the Congress. Under these circumstances, and in view of overtures made to the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal concession, predicated on the assumed approaching lapse of the contracts of the Maritime Canal Company with those States, I have not hesitated to express my conviction that considerations of expediency and international policy as between the several Governments interested in the construction and control of an interoceanic canal by this route require the maintenance of the status quo until the Canal Commission shall have reported and the United States Congress shall have had the opportunity to pass financially upon the whole matter during the present session without prejudice by reason of any change in the existing conditions.

Nevertheless, it appears that the Government of Nicaragua, as one of its last sovereign acts before merging its powers in those of the newly formed United States of Central America, has granted an optional concession to another association, to become effective on the expiration of the present grant. It does not appear what surveys have been made or what route is proposed under this contingent grant; so that an examination of the feasibility of its plans is necessarily not embraced in the report of the Canal Commission. All these circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by the Congress at this session, if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized. That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our eastern and western seaboards demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific, and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this Government, are propositions which, I doubt not, the Congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon.

Open Door in China.

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, the President remarks, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers; but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses has built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants, has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene. Our position among nations, having a large Pacific coast, and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther Orient, gives us the equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard and it will be my aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the constant policy of our Government. Warships have been stationed at Tien-Tsin for more ready observation of the disorders which have invaded even the Chinese capital, so as to be in a position to act should need arise, while a guard of marines has been sent to Pekin to afford the Minister the same measure of authoritative protection as the representatives of other nations have been constrained to employ.

The message states that the diplomatic rupture between Italy and Colombia is no longer in an acute state, thanks to efforts on our part.

Paris Exposition in 1900.

There is now every prospect, continues the President, that the participation of the United States in the Universal Exposition, to be held held in Paris in 1900, will be on a scale commensurate with the advanced position held by our products and industries in the world's chief marts. By a provision in the Sundry Civil Appropriation act of July 1, 1898, a sum not to exceed $650,000 was allotted for the organization of a commission to care for the proper preparation and installation of American exhibits. I appointed Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, Commissioner-General. Mr. Peck's report will be laid before you. In my judgment its recommendations will call for your early consideration, especially as regards an increase of the appropriation to at least $1,000,000 in all, so that not only may the assigned space be fully taken up by the best possible exhibits in every class, but the preparation and installation be on so perfect a scale as to rank among the first in that unparalleled competition of artistic and inventive production, and thus counterbalance the disadvantage with which we start as compared with other countries whose appropriations are on a more generous scale, and whose preparations are in a state of much greater forwardness than our own.

The document next refers to our trade agreements with the European nations and the efforts that are being made to remove the embargoes on our products, and then devotes a paragraph to our relations with Great Britain:

England's Cordiality.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assured by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation. I may be allowed to make fitting allusion to the instance of Mr. Ramsden, Her Majesty's Consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death after distinguished service and untiring efforts during the siege of that city was sincerely lamented.

Mention is then made of the consent of the Canadian Government to allow four United States revenue cutters to pass from the great lakes to the Atlantic Coast by way of the Canadian canals and the St. Lawrence River. It will give the President much pleasure in communicating to Congress a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada.

Hawaii.

The annexation of Hawaii is referred to. Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution adopted by Congress July 7, 1898, accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the Union, the President "directed that the civil, judicial and military powers theretofore exercised by the officers of the Republic of Hawaii should continue to be exercised by those officers until Congress shall provide a government for the incorporated territory, subject to my power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies." A commission was appointed, consisting of the Hons. Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, John T. Morgan of Alabama, Robert H. R. Hitt of Illinois, Stanford B. Dole of Hawaii and Walter F. Frear of Hawaii, to confer and recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they should deem necessary or proper. The report of the Commission, which is now completed and will be laid before Congress at an early date. The difference between Hawaii and Japan, arising out of alleged mistreatment of Japanese immigrants, was amicably adjusted by the payment of a reasonable indemnity to the Government of Japan.

The message then states the action of the Mexican Government in giving notice on January 24, 1898 (to take effect a year from that date), of the termination of the Extradition Convention of December 11, 1861, agreed to by the Governments of the United States and Canada. In connection therewith the President asks for an amendment of the existing extradition statute.

The suggestion is then made that Congress authorize a conference of representatives of the United States and Mexico to Consider the problem of the Mexican free zone, it being provocative of smuggling into this country along an extensive and thinly guarded land border.

The Government of Peru has given notice of its intention to abrogate the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation concluded with this country, August 31, 1887.

The proposal of the Czar for a conference to discuss the general reduction of the vast military establishments of the world is referred to. His Majesty was at once informed of the sympathy of our Government and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference. It is also stated that the claims of owners of American sealing vessels for seizure by Russian cruisers in Bering Sea are being pressed to a settlement.

Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration.

The arbitral tribunal appointed under the treaty of February 2, 1897, between Great Britain and Venezuela to determine the boundary line between the latter and the colony of British Guiana is to convene at Paris during the present month, and the President expresses much gratification thereat. He also says that the experiences of the last year having brought forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war we desire, in common with civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce. He therefore urges the calling of an anti-privateering conference.

National Finances.

On the subject of national finances the message details the Government's receipts and expenditures, and then says that the "provisions made for strengthening the resources of the Treasury in connection with the war have given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the Government to maintain the present standard, and have established more firmly than ever the national credit at home and abroad. A marked evidence of this is found in the inflow of gold to the Treasury."

The President renews his recommendation of December, 1897, as follows: That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the Government he should not receive back from the Government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the Government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way, they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt.

On the Reissue of Greenbacks.

This recommendation was made in the belief that such provisions of law would insure to a greater degree the safety of the present standard, and better protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subjected from a disturbance in the general business conditions of the country: In my judgment, the present condition of the Treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold. It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it.

Trade With Our New Islands.

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines resulting from the war compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished its colonies, at an annual cost of about two millions of dollars, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's market as well as with trade centres of the home Government. The United State will not undertake to do this. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities, under national control, for their export and import trade. It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal. The part which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war with Spain demonstrates that this service, furnishing both pickets and the second line of defense, is a national necessity, and should be encouraged in every constitutional way.

The President renews his recommendation that suitable appropriation be made to provide for a commission of experts to be appointed to investigate the cause and prevention of yellow fever.

A Larger Army Wanted.

An increase of the army is urged, the President declaring that there can be no question that at this time, and probably for some time in the future, 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation.

Then follow paragraphs relating to the Union Pacific Railway, a new building for the Department of Justice, the inadequate accommodations provided for the Supreme Court in the Capitol, the postal service of the country and its labors during the war, as well as the postoffices which were established in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The President approves the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the increase of the Navy and also urges that the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral be temporarily revived, to be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain.

The message then refers briefly to the twelfth census, the increase in the pension roll, the condition of the public canals, the operations of the Department of Agriculture, the Pillager Indian outbreak and the experiments with sugar beets.

The message, continuing, says that in the year 1900 will occur the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent capital of the Government of the United States. The President asks an appropriation for a suitable national celebration of the event.

Alien Labor Law.

In conclusion the message says: The Alien Contract Labor law is showing by experience to need some amendment. A measure providing better protection for seamen is proposed; the rightful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration; and I commend these subjects to the careful attention of the Congress.

The several departmental reports will be laid before you. They give in great detail the conduct of the affairs of the Government during the past year and discuss many questions upon which the Congress may feel called upon to act.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, December 5, 1898.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

THE FINAL RETURNS.

County Commissioners of Franklin County Refuse to Pay for Tramps Arrested—Northampton County Will Erect Memorial Shaft—The Nusses Convicted of Setting Montgomery Opera House Afire.

The final returns of the vote for the State ticket in November have just been received at the State Department, Elk county, being the last to get in, and then not officially, the vote from there being secured by Secretary Martin by telegraph from the Prothonotary. The delay was caused chiefly by reason of waiting for the soldier vote and even that has not been received from Manila.

The vote for Congress and the State Senate has not yet been computed, as a number of counties have yet to be heard from, the return judges having not forwarded reports. According to the returns the vote on the State ticket was as follows: Governor, Stone, 476,206; Jenks, 358,300; Swallow, 132,931; Barnes, 4278; Lieutenant Governor, Gobin, 505,283; Bowden, 253,281; Nicholas, 66,930; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Latta, 514,609; Delaney, 348,909; Dickson, 58,423. Superior Court Judge, W. W. Porter, 526,495; W. D. Porter, 517,036; Trickett, 412,584; Bower, 348,504; Vail, 53,876. Congressman-at-Large, Grow, 532,848; Davenport, 520,773; Iams, 350,213; Weller, 357,481; Garber, 48,600.

Congressman Grow leads the entire list of candidates in the number of votes received.

The Tramp Nuisance.

The Commissioners of Franklin county decided that they would not pay any more bills of Justices or Constables for the arrest and commitment of vagrants. The expense of tramps committed to the county jail in the past few years has been enormous. The tramps made it a practice of spending the entire winter in jail. Last year the county commissioners attempted putting them to work in the jail yard breaking stone, but this proved a failure. What the result of the commissioners' action will be is only conjecture. If the town is overrun with tramps, which it is likely to be, public indignation may cause the commissioners to rescind their action.

Monument to Heroic Dead.

The Northampton County Commissioners at a recent meeting took steps toward the erection in Easton of a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Northampton county who sacrificed their lives in their country's service. It was unanimously decided to advertise for bids to ascertain the probable cost of a monument such as is desired. Designs and specifications can be seen at the office of the county commissioners until Friday, December 16, at 11 o'clock. No site has yet been selected for the monument, but it will probably be erected in Easton, in Centre Square.

Guilty of Arson.

After being out three hours, at Williamsport the jury in the case against Henry and Leroy Nuss, father and son, charged with arson, rendered a verdict of guilty on each of the five indictments. The defendants were charged with setting fire to the Montgomery Opera House on the night of July 7, and also with entering into a conspiracy to burn the building.

Fifty Deer Killed in Pike County.

The deer season which just closed in Pike County, was a most successful one, nearly 50 having been killed. Andrew Forbes, of Philadelphia, and William J. Garvin, shot a large buck, weighing nearly 200 pounds at Porter's Lake. Barney Provost, of Philadelphia, has to his credit two fine deer. Among those who were successful in killing deer this year in Pike County were C. P. Mott, Howard Brink and Rod Quick, Elwood and Jonas Shaffer, Louis Benfe and William Morrison, of Lackawaxen Township, shot a fine buck near Greeley

Killed by a Cave-in.

Thomas Lawson, aged 35, was buried alive by a caving bank, which he was excavating at Shaw & Esrey's quarry, Chester. The accident happened just after Daniel Witmore had left the quarry with a load of gravel. Upon his return a half-hour later, he saw Lawson's coat and the caved bank, and suspecting that an accident had happened, summoned help, and the dead body of Lawson was dug out of nine feet of earth.

Accused of Stealing from a Boarder.

"Big Joe" Stravinski, who lived nineteen days in the mines at Janesville, before being rescued at the time the mine was suddenly flooded, was taken to the county jail at Wilkes-Barre, charged with the theft of money, said to have been taken by him from the pockets of a boarder at his house. Since his rescue from the mines, "Big Joe" has been conducting a saloon in Hazleton.

Noted Decorator Dead.

With the death of Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Wollmuth, there passed away one of the most gifted artistic decorators of the Lehigh Valley. In the different churches and chapels of all denominations in the Bethelehems and vicinity, in the Academy of Music, Allentown; the Fountain Hill Opera House, and finest residences of the Bethlehems, he has left examples of his ability.

General Store Burned.

A fire at Hummel's wharf, three miles north of Selin's Grove, damaged the building owned by B. O. Kessler, of this place, and occupied by Mr. John J. Foye, as a general store. About $3,000 worth of goods were also destroyed.

Died from Gunshot Wound.

Benjamin Pike, a young one-armed man, died at the Chester Hospital. Pike was out gunning with John Hannum, at Boothwyn, and in attempting to get out of a wagon to shoot a rabbit, accidently shot himself.

New Telephone Company.

A telephone company composed of capitalists of western Pennsylvania, is being formed at Sharon to compete with the Bell Telephone Company. R. H. Adams, of Baltimore, is at the head of the project. The Citizens' Telephone Company, of Mercer and Lawrence Counties, will be absorbed and the lines will be extended to Meadville, Oil City, Franklin and Erie.

The Attitude of the Filipinos.

The independent party of the Filipinos say that they will decline to accept the result of the peace deliberations at Paris, France, and will fight for their independence.

UGLY HANDS.

The roughened hands that never shirked,
The plain brown hands that planned and worked,
Are folded now in peace and rest
Upon the wayworn, weary breast.

O'er ivory keys they never strayed;
Embroidery, lace, they never made—
Poor tired hands! On one of them
Flashed never brilliant, shining gem.

They cooked and washed, they scrubbed and mended,
Unto the children fondly tended:
They soothed the head that ached and beat
And gently bathed the fevered feet.

They gladly toiled from morn till night
That they might other hands keep white
And tried so hard to roses spread
Adown the path for loved ones' tread.

They were so tender, quite, we
Ne'r noticed how unselfishly
They clasped each across with trust and prayer
And burdens bore more than their share.

Aye, ugly, coarse, unlovely quite,
They look to our defective sight;
But, to their missions dutiful,
In God's eyes they are beautiful.

—New Orleans Picayune.

NED'S DISCOVERY.

"Don't be discouraged, Ned," she pleaded, in a soft, cooing voice, putting up both hands to touch his sad, pale face. "I dreamed of you last night—dreamed that you were well, happy and successful. I stood at the door of a strange little house, looking out over a wild, pleasant country—oh! for miles and miles I could see nothing but hills and trees; no living creature in sight excepting your busy, patient self, dipping water from a hollow among the rocks, and every time you looked up and saw me standing there you smiled such a brave, bright smile that I knew you were well and happy. And all the while——"

Here she paused suddenly, and the young man, looked down into her face, saw that she blushed deeply and dropped her eyes.

"What is it, dear? tell me what else you dreamed. What troubles you?"

"Nothing," she answered shyly. Only you will think I am foolish to be repeating these things to you."

"Nothing is foolish that you choose to do or say, dear," the young man said, trying to speak cheerfully. "You are my comforter; I never know whether I am better or worse, until your precious face looks in upon me; then I am always better. Now, go on, and tell me the rest of your dream."

But Sibyl blushed again, and stood winding the ends of her bonnet-strings around her plump fingers. She felt shy about telling him that in her dream little children played about her feet, two soft baby arms circled her neck, and a dimpled face nestled close against her ear.

"And yet he ought to know it," she thought to herself, "for all the old women say it is a sign of good luck to dream of children—'specially a baby."

"Where was the house you saw?" he asked, looking at her curiously, with something like a smile softening the lines of pain and weariness about his mouth; for Edward Edwards had been sick for a year, and sickness, to a strong man is a grevious affliction. He had been exposed all night to alternate fire and flood at the time the Marion house on the hill burned down; had saved the life of the only son and heir, at the risk of his own, the result of which was a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which had settled into a chronic form, complicated with a tendancy to consumption, so the doctors said.

His broad, full chest and shoulders grew thin and angular; his cheeks hollowed; his form bent; a slight persistent cough hacked at his lungs; his strong, supple joints were stiff and terribly painful, and the kind-hearted neighbors said, "Poor Ned," and shook their heads sadly, but no one expected him to live until winter came again.

"I do not know where the house was," said Sibyl, answering his question; "but it must have been a long way off. It was not at all like this place."

"Was it like the woods down in Maine? You know I was down there one winter logging; and since I have been chained to this room, I have dreamed often of the camp in the forest, and the wind among the pines."

"Perhaps," she answered, wise as an oracle, "it was somewhere among mountains, for I could see such a long way; and now, good-night, for I must go. Remember you are to write to me when you have found that wonderful land, else I shall fret," and laughingly lightly, away she ran, leaving him still standing by the window, whence he watched her tiny figure tripping swiftly across the field, swinging the basket in which she had brought his daily custard and baked apple.

She was nearly seventeen, but so small that everybody treated her like a child; even her father, grave Squire Rogers, often called her baby, and laughed at her queer whim in caring for Ned Edwards.

After she had flitted out of sight, the young man stood thinking. The vigorous climate of Maine would only hasten his death; was life worth prolonging in his present state? Would it kill him to travel?

While he debated thus, a farmer's lad nodded to him from the yard, and walked in.

"I am going out West next week, and so called to say good-by," he said, cheerfully.

"Going out to find John?"

"Yes. And if I like it as well as he does I shall stay."

"Say, Joe," the voice was suddenly resolute and decided, "I have five hundred dollars in the bank out here, and if you will take me with you I will divide even. Everybody has been good to me since I have been laid up here, and it has cost me little or nothing; I have no debts to pay, and if I die before we reach our journey's end you may have every dollar I have. Will you do it?"

"But are you able to travel?"

"Oh, hang it! I am as well able to travel as to sit here and mope. I'll risk my health, if you will take me."

And so next day, when Sibyl brought her basket of dainties, she found her patient fumbling clumsily at a valise and his few clothes.

Her quick small hands hurried to help him, and he told her what he was going to do.

Her eyes filled with tears as she looked up and said:

"Oh, I shall miss you so much! Are you sure you are able to go?"

"Quite sure," he answered, bravely, "and when you are married" (for it was no secret that Squire Rogers' daughter had expected to marry Judge Endicott's son) "you must come out into the wilds on your wedding trip, and see how well I am."

"I shall stay at home with papa," she answered, in a low tone, and the young man's heart sprang to his lips and begged and pleaded for a word—but his strong will denied it utterance.

He went away. The trip told fiercely upon his wasted frame, but youth, change of air and a naturally strong constitution were in his favor and they triumphed. An attack of fever and ague shook the rheumatism out of his joints and left him in the very depths of physical weakness, from which he climbed slowly.

Joe Davis found his brother John and settled down immediately to farming and raising sheep. But Ned went up to the mountains—to White Pine—to Treasure City, that, sown in a crevice of the monstrous hill, nestles safely more than eight thousand feet above the level of the sea.

From here he went "prospecting," and soon learned the surface indications, was sure he had found a "Lead." He went through with the legal formula for establishing his claim, and then commenced work. It was far up on an isolated mountain spur, and a half mile below him was the already famous Tricolor mine in full operation.

He had named his claim Sibyl's Dream, and though he tried to convince himself that he did not hope, his sleep was not so full of visions as his waking hours. Day after day he wrought with no result—the Sabbath came and he rested more from exhaustion, perhaps, than from any real regard for his Yankee training in church and Sunday-school.

In the early twilight Ned wandered out to look once more at his work. The excavation that, with much trouble, he had made was very slowly filling with water. He could see the treacherous liquid filtering between two shelving rocks and dripping down, down. He was discouraged. To attempt to work in that wet place meant cold, fever and all his old troubles returned. To bail it out would be a weary task, and endless as wearisome.

Too sick at heart to return to his poor cabin, Ned wandered down to the "Tricolor" and heard a man just from the "Eberhardt" telling wonderful stories of "brick making" going on there.

"If we had ever so small a watercourse here," said one of the proprietors, gloomily, "it would be worth——"

"How much?" asked Ned.

The man shrugged his shoulders.

"Ten thousand dollars?" was the reply. "I believe there is plenty of water up yonder, but I have no time to hunt for it, and the boys are all silver mad."

"What would you give, though, for a good spring less than a mile from here?" asked Yankee Ned, for he remembered how the water crept out through the rocks, and he had found a spring.

The man looked sharply at the young fellow with his pale, cadaverous face, and large, bony hands, and said, slowly:

"You look as though you had pluck and common sense. Go ahead, and if you can find as good a water course as they have down in the 'Yellow Jacket,' I'll give you a hundred thousand dollars in 'Tricolor' stock, or fifty thousand in solid silver bricks."

There was plenty of work to do in digging and tubing and bringing the slender water course across the intervening gulches, but the fountain head was found and success was sure.

* * * * * * *

The canvas walls of the old cabin disappeared several years ago, but Treasure City is still a thriving place, and one of the prettiest nooks in town is known as Sibyl's Dream.

The Horse in Battle.

A veteran cavalry horse partakes of the hopes and fears of battle just the same as his rider. As the column swings into line and waits, the horse grows nervous over the waiting. If the wait is spun out, he will tremble and sweat and grow apprehensive. If he has been six months in service he knows every bugle call. As the call comes to advance the rider can feel him working at the bit with his tongue to get it between his teeth. As he moves out he will either seek to get on faster than he should or bolt. He cannot bolt, however. The lines will carry him forward, and after a minute he will grip, lay back his ears, and one can feel his sudden resolve to brave the worst and have done with it as soon as possible.

A man seldom cries out when hit in the turmoil of battle. It is the same with a horse. Five troopers out of six, when struck with a bullet, are out of their saddles within a minute. If hit in the breast or shoulder, up go their hands and they get a heavy fall; if in the leg or foot or arm, they fall forward and roll off. Even with a foot cut off by a jagged piece of shell a horse will not drop. It is only when shot through the head or heart that he comes down. He may be fatally wounded, but hobbles out of the fight to right or left, and stands with drooping head until loss of blood brings him down. The horse that loses his rider and is unwounded himself will continue to run with his set of fours until some movement throws him out. Then he goes galloping here and there, neighing with fear and alarm, but he will not leave the field. In his racing about he may get among the dead and wounded, but he will dodge them if possible, and, in any case, leap over them. When he has come upon three or four other riderless steeds, they fall in and keep together, as if for mutual protection, and the "rally" on the bugle may bring the whole of them into ranks in a body.—Buffalo Horse World.

AERIAL WARSHIPS FOR UNCLE SAM.

Appropriation of $25,000 to Experiment with Flying Machines.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification, Washington, has decided to institute an investigation of the possibilities of flying machines for reconnoitring purposes and as engines of destruction in time of war.

At the last meeting of the board $25,000 of the fund at the disposal of the board was appropriated for the purpose of experimenting.

So impressed were the United States authorities with the advantages which might result from the employment of air machines during the operations of the late war that Secretaries Long and Alger last summer selected a committee to report upon the subject. This fact is not generally known. The commission made a favorable report upon the desirability of experimentation.

Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, the inventor of the aeroplane appeared before the board and gave his expert opinion in favor of experimentation. He explained the problems of aerostatics involved, the successful flight of his own invention, and the progress made in Germany and France, where he went last summer to investigate and study the inventions of others working along similar lines.

Professor Langley is extremely conservative, but he is confident of the ultimate success of a practical flying machine.

Mr. Gandall's Remarkable Self-Control.

Frank G. Gandall has lived in Minneapolis some time, but not until about two months ago did he discover his ability to perform unusual things.

It is a well-known principle of physiology that in the light the pupils of the eyes contract and in the dark they dilate. Gandall can oppose nature by dilating his pupils in the light and contracting them in the dark. Or he can perform this phenomenon with one eye and leave the other in a natural state.

Another pastime of this man is to put needles through any part of his body. It matters not if it be an artery or vein. The hole caused immediately closes up and not a drop of blood issues.

Another feature of which this phenomenal man speaks proudly is his ability to put any part of his body into the cataleptic state. For instance, he can cause his arm to become so rigid that two men cannot bend it. During his state of complete catalepsy he is in a semi-conscious condition.

Grandall's pranks with his heart are sufficient to make the ordinary man shudder. While sitting in a chair he can cause his heart to beat alternately slow and fast. Then with a mighty effort he can make the vital organ stop for an instant. This cannot be verified by listening to the heart beat, for the gurgling sound caused drowns the beat. However, by feeling his pulse the phenomenon can be fully appreciated.

Grandall is twenty-four years old and is well known in the city. His wonderful freaks of nature are interesting to the medical profession, before a number of whom he has exhibited himself.—St. Paul Globe.

A Postal Joke.

A West Sider recently approached a certain postoffice official. His face was serious; so was his voice.

"Say," he said, "I don't think it's right for you to make your letter carriers do double duty."

"What do you mean?" exclaimed the official.

"Why, we've got a carrier over our way who is at it night and day."

"At what?"

"Why, he carries mails all day, and then has an extra male to carry at night."

The official looked puzzled.

"That's queer," he said; "I'll inquire into it." Then his face brightened up. "Hold on," he cried; "what does that night mail weigh?"

"About nine pounds," said the citizen, with a hoarse chuckle.

The official grinned.

"Guess he'll have to stand it," he said; "it's just a short route, you know."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One swallow will do away with at least 6,000 flies a day.

THE ORIGIN OF YANKEE.

An Englishman Wrote in 1777 That It Was an Indian Word.

Major W. A. Guthrie of Durham, N. C., in addition to being an able lawyer, an astute politician, and an admirable gentleman otherwise, is fond of literature of the best classes, says the Charlotte Observer. He likes to search through rare books and papers. Some years ago, at the sale of effects, of some aged citizen, he bought two rusty looking volumes for a mere trifle along with other books. On examining the books he found them to be "Travels through the Interior Parts of America, in a series of Lectures by an Officer of the British Army." They are the letters of Lieut. Thomas Auburey. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Saratoga during the Revolutionary war. From there he was sent a prisoner to Boston, and later was marched with many other prisoners of the British army, who had been captured at various places, to Charlottesville, Va. Mr. Jones, a large planter of Virginia and a member of the Continental Congress, had tendered his plantation and negro quarters to the Congress for a prison camp. From this plantation Auburey wrote many of his letters. All the prisoners were paroled. This officer spent his time in riding about the country around Charlottesville. The letters were to a friend of his in England. Later the letters were published in two volumes, and were dedicated to th Earl of Harrington, Viscount Petersham, Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Foot. They begin August 8, 1776, and run to October 30, 1781.

The letters are full of interesting and instructive reading. In Volume II., page 46, written from Cambridge, New England, November 25, 1777, is a history of the word Yankee. Before the Revolutionary war the Virginians called the New Englanders Yankees, and during the civil war everybody north of the Mason and Dixon Line was called Yankee.

As to the word, Lieut. Auburey wrote in 1777: "It may not be amiss here to observe that the etymology of this term is derived from Cherokee word, Eankke, which signifies coward and slave. This epithet of Yankee was bestowed upon the inhabitants of New England by the Virginians for not assisting them in a war with the Cherokees, and they have always been in derision by it. But the name has been more prevalent since the bginning of hostilities; the soldiers at Boston used it as a term of reproach, but after the affair at Bunker Hill the Americans gloried in it. 'Yankee Doodle' is now their paean, a favorite of favorites, played in their army, esteemed as warlike as the 'Grenadier's March.' It is the loon's spell, the nurse's lullaby.

"After our rapid successes we held the Yankees in great contempt, but it was not a little mortifying to hear them play this tune when their army marched down to our surrender."

Such is the history of the etymology of the word "Yankee."

How Hobson Was Pleased.

Now that Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, is no longer our guest, it may not be ungracious to relate a little incident that occurred during his stay here. It is a proof of the loyalty of the Scotch for their own, although the principal in this affair is truly American, having a son who was in the volunteer army throughout the war. Lieutenant Hobson was attending a reception given in his honor by a prominent physician of the city, and many of the fair women of the municipality were crowding around him, eager for a handshake or a passing word of conversation. The Scotch lady was standing by his side with friends, and they were carrying on quite a conversation with the Nation's hero. After satisfying herself that she had actually stood in the shadow of a famous man and had talked with him, one of them, with an attempt to be superfluously complimentary, said to her friend, "My Mrs. H., don't you wish you had a son like that?" "I don't know about that," quickly replied the one appealed to. "I have three sons, and I think every one of them is every bit as good as our honored and brave Lieutenant here." All those within hearing were astounded at the temerity of the Americanized Scotch mother, but Hobson, with characteristic gentlemanliness, bowed and remarked, "That's right, Mrs. H.; stand up for your own bairns. I was glad to hear you say that." Before parting he presented a rose as a token of his appreciation of the mother who was loyal to her sons.

Annual Fire Waste in United States.

Few people outside of the underwriters appreciate the extent of the business and the magnitude of the losses of the fire insurance companies.

There were burned in the United States in 1897 33,033 dwellings, 913 saloons and barrooms and 735 churches, besides 31,098 other buildings—the total destruction being 65,779 buildings, or an average of over 172 buildings for each day in the year. It will also be seen from the above that while nearly three barrooms are burned every day in the year, two churches are also destroyed every day in the year.

The net premiums collected by fire insurance companies amount to the enormous sum of about $135,000,000 per annum, but losses during the past years have been so heavy that after paying expenses and losses the companies have made little over 2 per cent as a profit on the entire business. It is said that no other business of like magnitude shows such a low ratio of profit.

THE NEWS.

Representatives of broom manufacturers of half a dozen States met at Urbana, Ohio, to consider matters affecting that industry. Among other things, it was agreed to advance the price of brooms twenty cents per dozen because of the advance in the price of broomcorn and other materials, and to issue a call for a national meeting of broom manufacturers at the Palmer House, Chicago, on December 20, at which time a national organization will be formed.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Cody, who was charged with attempting to blackmail the heirs of Jay Gould, failed to agree and were discharged at Albany, N. Y.

The National Farmers' Congress, in session at Fort Worth, Texas, adopted resolutions favoring the construction of the Nicaragua canal under government control.

In a speech at a Chicago banquet, Ferdinand W. Peck, commissioner-general to the Paris Exposition, said that commerce should keep pace with geographical expanion.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, in a speech before the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, said the United States is enjoying a wonderful prosperity.

The National Farmers' Congress commenced a four-days' session at Fort Worth, Texas.

The American Flag Day Association adopted a bill to be presented in Congress providing a penalty for using the United States flag for advertising purposes.

After an orderly trial, lasting several hours, by the committee of citizens of Benton, La., it was decided that two negroes, Hearn and Richardson, who were under arrest there, were guilty of the murder of Larry Vance, and they were at once taken to the place of execution, half a mile north of town, where they were hanged by citizens. The crowd was very orderly.

Antonio Terry, the Cuban millionaire and husband of Sibyl Sanderson, the California prima donna, is, according to private letters received in New York, dying of liver complaint at Nice, France.

MAY SELL THE PHILIPPINES.

Japan, It Is Stated, Has Offered to Give $200,000,000 For the Islands.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says:

In a conversation between President McKinley and a United States Senator it is said on the authority of the Senator, that the President signified his approval of the policy of selling the Philippines. Moreover, it was developed during the conversation that at the proper time a measure to that effect would be introduced in the Senate.

The Senator stated that Japan had already offered $200,000,000 for the islands, and, although the authority for this statement was not forthcoming, the Senator said it was semi-official. He favored, if such a thing was necessary for the preservation of the "balance of power," selling portions of the islands to Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain, and leaving to these nations the problem of properly governing the people of the archipelago.

Such a measure, it was stated, would not, probably, be introduced during this session of Congress, but would be maturely considered pending the military regime, which would continue until the meeting of the Fifty-sixth Congress. It was urged that the holding of the Philippines by the United States would demonstrate the inconsistency of this country in insisting upon the Monroe doctrine. It was believed by the Senator that the proposition would command strong support in the country. The United States should retain as a naval station the Island of Luzon.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Tennessee is to have limbless cotton.

Michigan loggers welcomed the snow.

The Philippines boast 50 varieties of wood.

Belgium has 183,000 liquor establishments.

London, Ont., garment workers organized.

Greater New York has 233 idle union printers.

Newburg, Ind., miners struck for 35 cents a ton.

Many Sonora (Mex.) schools are closed, owing to lack of teachers.

Utah farmers will form a State union to obtain better prices for products.

Albany maisters have been conceded $11 a week, and only unionists are to be employed.

Ruskin, Tenn., a co-operative town, is to have a sash and door factory added to its industries.

Cleveland, Ohio, liquor dealers will fight the ordinance that compels the closing of saloons at midnight.

The New York Legislature will be asked to pass a law compelling brewers to manufacture a pure grade of beer.

Short Brothers, shipbuilders of Pallion, England, declare that their employes under the eight-hour system do more and better work than when the day was longer.

St. Louis brewers boycotted a firm five years, and last week its employes were conceded union wages and the eight-hour day.

The Philippines derive their greatest wealth from the growth and export of sugar. The cane grows on practically every island in the great archipelago.

The most costly leather in the world is known to the trade as piano leather. The secret of tanning this leather is known only to a family of tanners in Germany, though the skins from which it is tanned come almost entirey from America.

Bolton Hall, second son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, whose enthusiastic advocacy of Henry George's theories and support of labor unions are said to have been the reason prompting his father to discriminate against him in his will, is a bankrupt. Mr. Hall is a lawyer.

Terre Haute miners struck for an advance of 10 cents per ton. The demand for Indiana coal is better than it has been for a number of years. One of the noticeable facts about the increased demand is that inquiries are coming from the natural gas field, which has not been buying coal for some years.

The monthly returns that have so far been issued by the engineering trade unions of Great Britain show a continued reduction in the number of unemployed members. The Steam Engineers' Union has now very little over 5¼ per cent. of its total membership on donation, while in the Manchester district practically a "clear book" is reported. In the United Machine Workers' Association there are now only 3¾ per cent. on donation, and it is interesting to note that three-fourths of the total number of unemployed are members of the Oldham and Bolton branches. Throughout Lancashire this society has about 5 per cent. on donation, while in the Manchester district there are only 1 1-3 per cent. on the benefit, as compared with 2 per cent. last month. The returns as to the state of trade continue of a most favorable character, activity being reported from practically all the leading centers.

TREATY IS DONE.

Paris Peace Commissioners Conclude Their Work.

READY TO BE SIGNED.

Points Covered by the Agreement Include Little Besides Those Mentioned in the Protocol—Spaniards in a Resentful Frame of Mind About Allusions to the Maine.

Paris, (By Cable.)—The United States and Spanish peace commissioners concluded their work Thursday and finally settled the terms of the treaty of peace.

They will meet once more in formal session, when the Spanish commissioners sorrowfully, and the Americans with feelings of relief, will write their signatures upon the document which embodies the result of the war, and the preparation of which has consumed eleven weeks. In the meantime the treaty will be engrossed under the supervision of Mr. Moore and Senor Ojeda, the secretaries of the respective commissions.

The essential features of the treaty are embodied in eight articles, as follows:

First—The customary preface of treaties in the nature of an expression of amity and of hope for perpetual peace.

Second—The relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over Cuba.

Third—The withdrawal of the Spanish troops from Cuba.

Fourth—The relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over Porto Rico.

Fifth—Spain's cession of the Philippines.

Sixth—The withdrawal of the Spanish troops in the Philippines.

Seventh—Payment by the United States of $20,000,000 for the Philippines.

Eighth—The provision for the "open-door" commercial policy in the Philippines.

Rios and Ojeda Prostrated.

The Spaniards are exceedingly bitter over the result, though observing the forms of friendliness and courtesy to the end. Senor Montero Rios, whose strong and persistent struggle to save for his country every possible asset from the wreck of her colonial empire, has commanded the respect and admiration of his opponents, went from the council chamber to his bed in a state of complete collapse as the result of the long strain and his chagrin over the small fruits of his efforts. Senor Ojeda has been prostrated.

The Spaniards charge equal blame upon the European powers and the United States for their downfall. One of the Spanish commissioners said:

"The European nations have made a great mistake in deserting Spain and leaving her to be despoiled by the brute force of a conscienceless giant. They all know that in the Philippines America has taken more than she can digest. She will ultimately sell the islands to England or Germany, and when the transfer is attempted it will precipitate general European strife.

"We have refused to sell any island in the Carolines. We never thought of considering an offer, nor have we consented to negotiate upon any questions except those directly involved in the protocol signed at Washington."

Americans Were Nervous.

The American commissioners entered into session in a nervous frame of mind. They had reason to believe that a possibility existed, even at that late hour, that there might be a rapture.

This feeling was based on the temper which the Spaniards had displayed lately. The commissioners of Spain had not concealed the fact that, having failed to gain all the important points, they were inclined to be indifferent as to whether or not the conferences result in the signing of a treaty by which Spain loses all her colonies. A miscarrage of the negotiations would leave their political prestige at home no worse, if not better, than any if they signed the treaty.

Bad Feeling About the Maine.

The Americans were anxious not to give the Spaniards any pretext to break off the negotiations, or take offense, so far as the exercise of patience and diplomacy could steer clear of protests.

The Madrid papers had been disposed to revive the question of the Maine and excite public opinion against the United States on account of the reference made to this subject in President McKinley's message to Congress. It was reported that Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, made an impassioned denunciation of President McKinley at the last joint meeting of the commissions. But this was incorrect. Senor Rios did refer to the Maine, but in only one sentence, in which he expressed regret that the Spaniards thought, unjustly of them.

The Spaniards had proposed, at the conference, to have the responsibility for the Maine explosion reported upon by a joint commission of the European powers. The American commissioners refused to accede to this and permitted Senor Rios' reference to the President's message to pass unchallenged.

Several points upon which the commissioners were unable to agree were left open for diplomatic negotiations. The Spaniards refused to admit that they had failed to respect the former treaties guaranteeing religious freedom in the Caroline Islands, or that there was necessity for new guarantees in that line.

Reaching the End.

The conclusion of the work was marked by politeness and outward evidences of good feeling. There was great relief that the task was accomplished.

When all the propositions had been discussed Judge Day, president of the American commission, said:

"There seems to be nothing more to do but to engross and sign the treaty."

President Rios, of the Spanish commission, acquiesced in this, and the Americans bowed themselves out before the Spaniards, according to their custom.

Possible Trouble With France.

Diplomatic circles in Paris predict, as one of the results of the treaty, a diplomatic contest between France and the United States, which may make an important chapter in history.

The French government is reported to have resolved to take up the case of the French holders of Cuban bonds. It is believed that France will declare that the probable repudiation of the bonds is a result of the treaty which the victorious nation imposed upon Spain. She will argue that, through the treaty, responsibility has been shifted upon America, and therefore the French government will seek to exact some pledge for the payment or guarantee of the bonds.

CABLE SPARKS.

Many persons in Paris believe that an army plot to seize the supreme power of France has been formed.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. DEC. 15

"No trial, no caucus," is what the leaders say about Quay's delay.

Quay is making all possible speed to have his trial delayed.

The two judges of the supreme court who granted Quay a postponement of his trial, were appointed to the bench by Quay's influence. One good turn deserves another.

In view of Quay's attempts to put off his trial the Pittsburg Republican leaders say, "No trial no caucus." This means if the boss don't prove himself innocent, they don't support him for senator.

The prospects for a fusion of Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans to organize the House and elect a Senator, is good and many think fusion is a sure thing. No friend of Reform will oppose a fusion.

Marsh, the President of the wrecked Keystone Bank, of Philadelphia, who had been in hiding for several years but returned a few months ago and delivered himself up, was on Tuesday sentenced to twelve years imprisonment. He broke into weeping when Judge Butler pronounced the sentence.

The peace treaty has been signed and as soon as it has been ratified by the United States senate peace between the United States and Spain will be officially declared by President McKinley. Of course, if Stone had not been elected governor of Pennsylvania Spain would have started up the war again.

No Democrat favoring Honest Government will oppose a fusion of Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans in the organization of the House at Harrisburg. Jenks, Guffey, Wanamaker, the Record, the Press, and a majority of the voters of the state, favor a fusion to defeat the machine and inaugurate Honest Government.

The President is weakening on his pet purpose of annexing the Philippines. The arguments of leading Republicans and Democrats, have set the President thinking. For Uncle Sam to have the care over ten millions of barbarians is a matter to be well considered; too great haste may prove unwise. Our famous Monroe doctrice would be set aside by the adoption of Imperialism. It is rumored that Japan has offered two hundred million dollars for the Philippines. Let the Japs have them.

Gov. Hastings knew what he was doing when he undertook to restrain the Capitol Commission and keep it within the law. He was defeated in the courts, and the result is that the commission has loaded upon the State a job for which there is no law, but for which the Legislature at every session for many years will be asked to make an additional appropriation. It is one of those things, like the Albany Capitol and the Philadelphia City Hall, which is likely to cost a great many millions of dollars, and go on indefinitely. A more scandalous outrage has not been perpetrated upon the people of Pennsylvania in many years. The Legislature, instead of appropriating additional money, should compel the commission to give an account of its conduct.—Phil. Press.

Another United States Senator is on trial for looting a bank. It is Kenney of Delaware. He obtained the better of the bank's cashier, and with his aid and false entries, big pulls were made upon the bank's funds, and it was wrecked. This week was set for the trial of Senator Quay, who is charged with being unlawfully free with the state's funds in a Philadelphia bank, using the money in "Met." and other stock speculations, in collusion with bank officials, and for which favors he promised "to shake the plum tree." And the bank was shaken off its foundations. This thing of bank officials using depositors' funds for speculating in stocks is becoming a crying evil, and barely a week passes but what the public is startled by the news of "another bank wrecked," and hundreds of depositors losing their money.

Senator Quay has soared high for witnesses in the case against him for conspiracy in misuse of the public funds. He has called his opponents for his defense, prominent among them John Wanamaker, former Judge Jas. Gay Gordon and others who have been active politically against the Senator. It is intimated that an effort will be made to show that a conspiracy existed to injure Mr. Quay through the manipulation of the affairs of the Peoples Bank.

It is plain that Quay is in very hot water up to his chin. When the suit was brought he made light of it and said he demanded a speedy trial and was able to show his entire innocence. Then he wiggle-waggled to have the trial postponed until last Monday. Now he has applied to the Supreme Court which granted him another postponement, upon his allegation that justice will not be done in Philadelphia, his old Republican stronghold, and asks that the case be tried elsewhere!

But to what county will he go that did not give him a trial at the polls at the recent election in which the great court of the people rendered a verdict against him?

The State fish commission recommends to fix at least a six-inch limit of size for the killing of any species of trout, and to make the minimum size at which black bass may be killed nine inches, instead of six. Good enough, but will not persons who violate the 5 inch trout and 6 inch bass law just as freely violate a 6 inch trout and 9 inch bass law? It is not the minimum catches so much that make these fish scarce, as it is the other methods of illegal fishing, by nets, dynamite, pollution of streams and fishing out of season.

Take Centre county: Our streams are annually stocked with from 50,000 to 100,000 trout fry from the State hatcheries; add to this only 50,000 for the natural increase in our streams, and we have 150,000 trout. Now we know from opportunities of observation, that there are not over 20,000 trout, under and above 5 inches, caught in season with hook and line. Thus we see that the surplus and annual addition of fry, should leave our waters alive with trout, if there were no other means used to kill these fish.

It is our opinion, too, that any trout wounded by a hook, will die in a short time, after being thrown back into his native element, unless his injury is very light. Better then that the injured fish go into the angler's basket, and that a more vigorous war be inaugurated against the other illegal and far more destructive methods of killing fish.

Gov. Leedy, Populist, of Kansas, since the next legislature will only remain Populist by hold-over senators, in that branch, while the House will be the opposite, intends to call an extra session of the old legislature, for December 19. Here are some of the bills to go before the Populist caucus: To reduce freight rates 25 per cent.; to reduce passenger rates from 3 cents to 2 cents a mile; to reduce sleeping car rates 50 per cent.; to make it a misdemeanor for a sleeping car porter to accept a "tip;" to reduce telegraph, telephone and express charges 40 per cent.

To establish State stock yards at a cost of $100,000,000, the charges to be 50 per cent. lower than those of the stock yards company at Kansas City, and to establish a State insurance department to insure against fire, lightning and tornadoes at 50 per cent. less than the rates charged by the present companies.

Representative Walters, who in 1897 introduced a bill enacting the ten commandments into laws, says he will offer the measure again at the extra session.

Possible Successor of Quay.

If the Philadelphia jury should convict the Senator, it is believed that there would be a general scramble to get into the Senatorial race. An informal canvass of the Pennsylvanians in Congress indicates that State Senator Magee, of Pittsburg, would be pushed forward, and in this connection a story is again in circulation, which was partially published a few weeks ago. Since the recent election, more than one intimate friend of Senator Quay has declared that if the latter is re-elected he will serve but part of his term and then resign in favor of State Senator Magee. This program has been laughed at by many Quay people, but there are those who insist that it has been mapped out. The resignation of Quay and the election of Magee are to be contingent, however, on the re-election of William McKinley. In the latter event, Quay is to have a Cabinet position, presumably the Army or Navy portfolio, and Magee is to have the Quay influence back of him for the United States Senate.

Two Pointed Questions Answered.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you cannot get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Resolution of Respect.

Whereas it hath pleased the Great Commander of the armies of the Universe to muster out our beloved Comrade, Dr. F. H. Van Valzah, and enlist him in the ranks of the great majority who have crossed into the valley of the Shadow of Death.

Therefore, Be it resolved that while we mourn on account of the loss of our Comrade, we bow in meek submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, hoping that our loss is his gain.

Resolved, That we well ever cherish the memory of our brother, who for a number of years has filled the office of Post Surgeon in Samuel Shannon Post, No. 282, G. A. R., and whose sympathies and friendship for the old veterans was always manifested, when he found them in need.

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the deceased our warmest sympathy, and pray that the God of the fatherless and the widow may mercifully keep and preserve them until the day of the Great Reunion, when husband, wife and children may greet each other.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the the minutes of the post, and also a copy published in the REPORTER and the Gazette.

W. A. KRISE.
W. H. STIVER.
J. I. CONDO.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

——Slippers, fine line for the holidays.—Mingle's, Bellefonte.

SALE REGISTER.

DECEMBER 17—At the residence of Mrs. Agnes Shreffler, Centre Hall; cook stove, sink, tables, chairs, lawn mower, sausage grinder, carpets, dishes, etc. Sale at 1 30 p. m. W. A. Sando, Auc't.

MARCH 16.—Hiram Durst, 2¾ miles east of Centre Hall; 80 head of live stock, including three short horn bulls, binders, mowers, wagons, and a large lot of farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, auct.

MARCH 21—Andrew Corman, 1¾ mile north of Spring Mills; 6 horses, 2 shorthorn bulls, 2 holstein bulls, 1 guernsey bull, 5 milch cows, lot of young cattle, lot of hogs, binder, mower, drill, and all kinds of farm implements. Sale at 9 o'clock. Jas. Leitzell, Auc't.

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Cooke, Sr., late of Howard Boro, deceased: John W. Cooke, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Cooke, Mifflinburg, Union County, Pa.; Jacob Cooke, Charlottsville, Virginia; Rosette J. Cooke, intermarried with R. P. Long, Howard, Pa.; Robert Cooke, Howard, Pa.; Clarence Cooke, Howard, Pa.; Walter Cooke, Howard, Pa.; Mary Alice Cooke, Howard, Pa.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 23rd day of January, 1899, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1899.

At 2:30 o'clock, p. m., at the late residence of the decessed, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper. All that certain messuage, tenement, house and lot of ground situate in the Boro of Howard, County of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, at the corner of Walnut and Main streets, bounded on the north by road leading from Milesburg to Mill Hall, now Main street; on the west by road leading to Jacksonville, now Walnut street; on the south by lot of Rothrock estate, and on the east by lot of J. G Long and being a lot about sixty (60) feet wide by about one hundred and eighty (180) feet in length, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house and store room.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, December 14, 1898.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County, ss:

SEAL

I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte, the 28th day of November, A. D., 1898, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of George Bower, deceased, to come in to Court on the fourth Monday of January, next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte, the 28th day of November, A. D. 1898.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER,
C. O. C.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff's Office, Dec. 5, '98. Sheriff.
Bellefonte, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa., will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, DEC. 24TH, 1898,

At 1:30 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate late the property of James I. and John R. Leech, deceased, to wit: A valuable farm situated in Harris Township, Centre County, Pa., containing

— 168 DEGREES —

Of valley land, and 61 Acres of mountain land, bounded on the south by Brush valley road, on the west by land of William Witmer and others, on the north by lands of the Valentines, on the east by lands of Joshua Potter's heirs. The land is largely limestone. The improvements are a large Dwelling House built in 1893, large Bank Barn, nearly new, and other necessary outbuildings. A never-failing spring of water within 50 feet of the kitchen. Plenty of fruit.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third in cash; one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. Deferred payments to be secured by Sci. Fa. bonds and mortgage on the premises.

GEORGE M. BOAL,
Admr. of James I. and John R Leech, dec'd.
HARRY KELLER, Attorney.

CAUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have bought the following list of personal property, at Constable's sale, on Dec. 10th, 1898, viz: 3 shoats, ½ dozen cane seated chairs, lot of dishes, knives and forks, meat stand, cutting bench, meat and lard of two hogs, cook stove and pipe, 5 bushels of potatoes, 30 yds. of carpet, two lamps, clock, cradle, together with all personal property not being enumerated, said goods at the time being the property of W. H. Kerstetter, of Penn township. All persons are hereby notified not to in any way meddle with said goods, as I have left them in the possession of the said W. H. Kerstetter, at my disposal.

JAS. A. KOONEY.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the farm known as the Joseph Crozier farm, situated about 2½ miles west of Centre Hall, in Potter township, containing about 80 acres, more or less. Has good buildings, the farm in excellent condition and a good state of cultivation. Desirably located, convenient to schools and markets. Plenty of good water and all kinds of fruit. A fine young orchard. Terms will be very reasonable. Possession will be given on April 1st, 1899. For further information call on or address JOHN S. AUMAN,
dec1-6t Spring Mills, Pa.

FOR SALE.—TWO NEW TWO-HORSE WAGons, double box, one 3¼ inch skein, one 4 inch skein. Also one new one-horse wagon, cast skeins. These wagons are home-made Conklin pattern, and strictly first-class, and can be bought at barga in prices.

A. J. GEPHART,
dec1-6t Millheim, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the U. D. Osmon farm, containing about 87 acres, and situate one and one-half miles west of Centre Hall, in Potter township. Contains good buildings, fences in good repair, good orchard, water, and the soil in an excellent state of cultivation. Its proximity to churches, schools, and market, makes it a desirable home. Will be sold at a reasonable price. For further information call upon or write to

N. B. SPANGLER,
Bellefonte, Pa

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of George Krape, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHELL, Executor,
nov3-6t Farmers Mills.

We Have Just Received

$5,000 WORTH

...OF...

Men's Suits AND Overcoats.

We bought them of an overloaded manufacturer who needed cash.

They became ours at exactly 60 cents on the dollar.

They go to you the same way.

This is the greatest opportunity to clothe yourself for little money ever offered Centre County clothing buyers.

It Simply Means That

$ 8.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $4.80
$10.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $6.00
$12.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $7.20
$15.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $9.00

We will leave these great bargains to do their own talking. You can only appreciate their actual value by seeing them. An early call solicited. We would have all our many customers profit by this unprecedented sale.

FAUBLES,

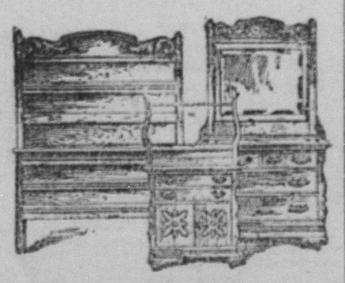
Men's Outfitters, - Bellefonte.

Telephone call, 572.

With every 8-piece $19 and over Chamber Suit, a

...Large Arm Rocking Chair...

will be given free.



HOLIDAY GOODS

At a Bargain.

JOHN SMITH & BRO,

9-30 Spring Mills.

Not by Favor!

But by merit alone, will we maintain and increase our unrivalled reputation. Big prices will not do in these times when even the wealthy cannot afford to waste their money and the poor require double duty of dollar and every penny, as my prices change with every sale, it will be impossible to give quotations but it will be my aim to name figures that will compell you in self defence to buy from me.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

A Few Preferences.

You may prefer the heart of the celery, the tenderloin of the beef, the loin of the lamb. You prefer cream to milk. You prefer the best ministers—the best operas—the best plays—the best books.

You ought to prefer a Good Suit that fits to a dozen cheap ones that don't. Then why not come to us? We tell you truthfully about the cloth—the fit—the style—the price, with the best knowledge and experience we possess. If we should happen to make a mistake it will be no loss to you, as we will guarantee to refund the money to any customer dissatisfied in any way within reason.

Children's Suits, Reefers and Overcoats, - $1.50 to $5.00
Youth's Reefers, Suits and Overcoats, - - $2.50 to $10.00
Men's Reefers, Suits and Overcoats, - - $2.50 to $10.00

Hats, Caps, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Suit Cases, Umbrellas, Mackintoshes, Mufflers, Collars and Cuffs, Trunks.

ALL READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Special prices for the season,

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers, - - - - BELLEFONTE.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 20, 1898

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.45 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.25 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.13 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.58 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.05 night, Philadelphia 4.50 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.50 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.01 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.40 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.13 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	Westward. A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 10	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 15	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 43	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 04	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 25	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18, a. m., 2.48 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'ger Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¾	2¾	STATIONS.		WESTWARD 1¾	7¾	11¾
P M	P M	A M	Ar.	Lv.	A M	A M	P M
6 20	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 20	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 47	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 08	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.		Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv.	Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45		BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57		High	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03		Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08		Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10		Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14		HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18		Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20		Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22		Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24		LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26		Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31		Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37		Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43		Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45		Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50		MILL HALL	†8 55	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20			Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT	Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve		Arr.	2 45		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)		†4 20		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)				†7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.		Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

HOMESTEAD AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE undersigned offers a desirable home at private sale. It contains 2 acres and 114 perches, with good two-story frame house, good stable and all necessary outbuildings, conveniently arranged. Good well of water and cistern near the door, choice fruit of all kinds on the premises. Located near the Huston farm, east of Centre Hall. Terms easy. Inquire of or address

CATHARINE BEEON,
oct20-6t Centre Hall.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

—Our friend and patron James B. Spangler, of Tusseyville, was a caller a few days ago.

—Our old friend, Jno. S. Auman, of Gregg, gave the Reporter a call and looks in the best of health.

—Andrew Corman, of near Spring Mills, gave us a call, and arranged for a staven public sale, for which see sale register.

—Alfred Hosterman, of near Centre Hill, one of our best citizens, was a pleasant caller, and had his label set out to 1900.

—Witmer Smith, employed by the Commercial Telephone Company, spent Sunday with his family in Centre Hall.

—Miss Mabel Boal, one of the operators in the telephone exchange, went to Bellefonte yesterday on a short visit with friends.

—Mrs. James E. Stewart, of New Bloomfield, Pa., with little child, arrived last Saturday on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Dieninger.

—Tuesday, Emma, daughter of J. Witmer Wolf, returned home from Philadelphia, where she had been undergoing a two-months treatment for spinal teouble in a hospital.

—Mrs. Catharine Miller, mother of Jerry Miller, has been somewhat indisposed for the past week. The estimable lady is in her 88th year, and her many friends hope that her illness may be but slight, with an early recovery.

—Rev. W. K. Foster, pastor of the Watsontown, Pa., Presbyterian church spent a day last week visiting among his friends in Centre Hall. Mr. Foster several years ago was pastor of the Centre Hall charge and is one of the most earnest workers in the ministry.

—Rev. A. Stapleton, presiding elder of the United Evangelical church, preached two forcible sermons in the Centre Hall church Saturday and Sunday evenings. Rev. Stapleton's time has expired in this district and he will be removed to another section. He has done much towards aiding the cause and has endeared himself among his charges. He is an able man, and his discourses always enrapt his audiences.

MILLHEIM.

The News of the Past Week in and Around This Lively Burg

Ed. Williams, of Boalsburg, spent Saturday and Sunday with his brother-in-law, Prof. H. C. Rothrock and family.

Millheim has a new jeweler in the person of John McEwen, of Curwensville; his business is located in Mr. Duck's building on Main street.

Our merchants are busy unpacking their holiday goods, and already some of the stores are artistically decorated with wares, etc., to suit all tastes.

Miss Myra Goodhart, who had been staying at the home of her brother at this place for the last two months, nursing her sick sister, returned to her home this week.

John Carson, formerly a resident of this place, now of Pleasant Gap, is here on a visit to his many friends; while here he is staying at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ellery Brown, on West Main street.

Misses Ada Breon and Mary Hartman, two of Millheim's most estimable young ladies, spent a few days in Loganton last week, where they had gone to attend the wedding of Miss Mary Dow and Joseph Emerick.

On last Monday evening Mrs. I. W. Stover lost her gold watch on her way from her home on Penn street to their place of business on Main street. Mrs. Stover did not discover her loss until some time in the evening; search was at once instituted, and after all efforts to find it had failed, a final vigorous search was instituted, with an iron rake in the snow on the sidewalk. In front of the old school building on Penn street, the treasure was found and restored to the owner.

Roll of Honor.

High School—°Mary Foreman, °Chas. Bartholomew, °Earl Fleming, John Hosterman.

Grammar School, D. W. Geiss, teacher—°Edwin Bartholomew, °Ralph Boozer, °John Foreman, °Witmer Lee, °Lizzie Boozer, °Helen Hosterman, Nellie Kerlin, Katie Ocker.

Secondary School—F. A. Foreman, teacher—°Mabel Arney, °Grace Boob, °Mabel Christine, °Grace Crawford, °Mamie Emerick °Verna Emerick, *Esther Foreman, Lelia Huyett, °Bertha McCormick, °Elsie Rearick, °Blanche Rowe, Mary, Saul, *Bertha Strohmeier, °Ross Bushman, °Guy Clements, °Wm. Colyer, °John Knarr, Bruce Rowe, °Floyd Snyder, Wm. Wolf.

Primary School, Miss A. Bartholomew, teacher.—°Bruce Arney, Herbert Garis, Robert Keller, Clymer McClenahan, °Andrew McCormick, °Harry Miller, °Rufus Rearick, John Rowe, *Roy Clements, Guy Foreman, °Harry Nearhood, Chas Shearer, Reuben Garis, Katie Condo, Margaret Jacobs, °Jodie Rearick, Maude Colwell, °Reah Keller, Mary Rearick, *Isabel Rowe.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Dec. 8	29	20	clear.
" 9	24	15	clear.
" 10	23	14	clear.
" 11	25	17	clear.
" 12	32	23	cloudy.
" 13	23	11	clear.
" 14	19	8	clear.

On 12, afternoon and eveuing, 2 inches of snow.

On 10 and 11 storm.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstitate coughs; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

BOALSBURG.

Work on the Water System—Items of More than Ordinary Interest.

The new county bridge below town is finished.

Fred Weber was a visitor to Centre Hall one day last week.

Prof. P. H. Meyer spent last week in Bellefonte as a juror.

Alonza Rupp came home from Renova last Wednesday but returned on Tuesday.

Mrs. Amanda Fisher, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is much improved.

Mrs. Fred Weber and children and Miss Mary Reish were shopping in Bellefonte last Saturday.

John Fisher who had his leg broken while on a hunting trip several weeks ago is able to be about with crutches.

Supt. C. L. Gramley visited several schools last Friday in College township, but has visited no schools in Harris this year yet.

All the arrangements for the Farmers' Institute have been completed and all seems to point towards a very interesting and profitable institute.

The water company started work on the ditches and reservoir on Tuesday. A contractor has the job, and the work will be pushed as the weather permits.

The Weiland Bro's carriage works, of which the black smith shop and ware-room had been burned to the ground last fall, have been entirely rebuilt.

Frank Kaup had his leg broken on Tuesday morning while helping unload a log from the truck at the Linden Hall saw mill. The skid broke, and the men could not hold the log, which struck Kaup, breaking the leg below the knee.

COBURN.

A Bright and Interesting Batch of News from Our Scribe.

Mrs. M. D. Rockey, of Tylersville, is sojourning among friends at this place.

Next week the teachers will have their outing in Bellefonte, attending institute.

Mrs. Lynn, of Snow Shoe, is visiting at the home of S. B. Styers, on Water street.

McLaughlin Bros. are getting some very fine walnut logs ready for shipment.

Chester Kerstetter has so far recovered from his recent attack of typhoid fever as to be able to be about again.

Mrs. John Neyquest and four children, of Harrisburg, are in this place visiting friends. They expect to remain several weeks.

We have a genuine slugger Sullivan in town; when he can't slug anybody else he slugs his wife, same as the great Boston sot does occasionally.

Michael Kerstetter, of Pleasant Gap, came to this place on Saturday evening, and is spending a few days among his relatives in this vicinity.

The fall of the beautiful on Monday night improved the sleighing very much, and on Tuesday bells were ringing a merry chime in all directions.

Jacob Witmyer, who is employed on the Kulp lumber operations in Union county, came home one day last week and spent a few days with his family.

Mr. Reitz, who had rented the blacksmith shop at Frogtown, moved into the shop at this place last week, and can now be found at work, with a "measured beat and slow."

Emanuel Brown, of Bellefonte, spent a few weeks in this section, canvassing for fruit trees. He placed orders for several thousand peach trees, and a small amount of other varieties.

Last week one day T. B. Witmyer run an empty car over a large fat hog belonging to postmaster T. W. Hosterman, which happened to be trespassing on the siding at that fatal moment.

At last two canines which had a strong propensity for killing sheep, were caught in the act and shot; one belonged to G. W. Harter, of Millheim, the other owner has not been learned by the writer.

The Lutheran Sunday school of this place will have another of their delightful Christmas Cantatas, on Christmas evening. All are invited to come. They have a very elaborate program, and no doubt a pleasant time will be in store for all those who attend.

SPRING MILLS.

What Our Scribe Has Found of Interest in His Town.

Last week the afternoon passenger train on the L. & B. R. R. run over and killed a valuable cow belonging to Mrs. Kennelley, of our village. This is the second cow within the year that Mrs. Kennelley lost in a similar manner.

Archibald Allison and his son-in-law, Dr. Braucht, formerly of Milesburg, have moved into the residence lately occupied by Harvey Confer and Samuel Krape. Confer moved into the residence vacated by Allison, and Krape moved into the Grange hall.

After reading the President's message, some of our citizens were disappointed and completely fagged out. They were looking for his long promised prosperity scheme, and thought it might possibly be mentioned there, but no, they simply read over a document said to contain twenty thousand words conveying nothing new, and the only prosperity discovered was—debt and taxation.

G. H. Long, the energetic and up to date merchant, is now receiving his holiday goods, consisting of candies, toys and illustrated books in great profusion, for the little folks. Also an elegant line of choice dress patterns, gloves, handkerchiefs and collars, suitable and sensible for Christmas and New Year presents; he has just received a car load of spring wheat flour, nothing could be more acceptable as a holiday present than a sack of this very superior flour. Mr. Long can well say of his store "For useful things and things for sport, the gay and curious have resort."

C. A. Krape the shoe emporium man, has just received an elegant line of embroidered slippers, suitable for Christmas presents. Also a cart load of childrens dress shoes and infants moccasins. I was astonished at the absurd low prices. His new waterproof shoes for men are corkers, they are said to be superior to rubber boots, feet always dry and warm regardless of snow and slush. Mr. Krape is doing a large business.

The recent cold snap appears to have frozen almost everything in this section of the valley, even politics seems to be about half frozen, although it will require more than a Spitzbergen winter to entirely freeze the political caldron. Of late I have heard discussed the qualifications and availability of several prominent gentlemen of our valley, who are perfectly willing to accommodate the "dear people" by accepting any big fat office, with large emoluments and little to do.. But apparently before entering on the political war path will patiently wait—like Macawber, for something to turn up. At all events the Penns valley side of the mountain will have candidates—determined men before both conventions, who will not allow themselves to be cajoled, then turned down and finally kicked out of the convention at the dictation of the Bellefonte machines, as has been done the last few years. All they want now, and will have is fair play, nothing more, nothing less.

LINDEN HALL.

Brief Accounts of What Has Happened in that Section.

Merchant J. H. Ross shipped a car load of pigs on Monday.

Miss Lulu Lonebarger is entertaining some of her many friends.

Solomon Lingle, of Spring Mills, visited in our community on Tuesday.

Joseph Zong was visiting friends and relatives in Union county last week.

Mrs. P. H. Bradford and children were sick last week with a severe throat trouble.

Prof. P. H. Meyer, of Boalsburg, organized a singing class in the Evangelical church.

Howard Zeigler and Miss Katie Zeigler spent Sunday with relatives in Pleasant Gap.

Miss Lizzie Gettig left for State College on Monday, where she will visit among friends.

Messrs. Fortney, of Harrisburg, are visiting at the home of their uncle, Samuel Ripka, of this place.

Mrs. Mattie Tressler and Mrs. Hafer left for Kansas last week, where they will visit friends and relatives.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	60
Rye	40
Corn	30
New Oats	
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	22
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.
Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	60
Corn	35
Oats	
Rye	45
Barley	35

MARKETS.

Chicago, Dec. 14.

Wheat, 65c.

Corn, 34c.

Oats, 26c.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14.

Wheat, 71c.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, old, 39; new 38.

Oats, No. 2 white, clipped, 33c; No. 2 do mixed, 32.

Butter, fancy creamery, 22c; fancy prints, 23c.

Eggs, fresh, 25c.

Live Poultry:

Hens, heavy, 8c; do average, 7a7½; old roosters, 5a6c; spring chickens 6a7; turkeys, 9a10c; geese, 8a9; ducks 7a8.

Choice potatoes 60a63; choice onions per bushel, 40a45.

Baled Hay and Straw:

Timothy, choice, 11a11.50; mixed, No. 1, 8a8.50. Straw, No. 1, straight rye, $9; wheat, $6a6.50; oat, $7a7.50.

East Liberty Live Stock:

Cattle, extra, 5.20; prime 4.80a5.10; common, 3.20a3.60.

Hogs, prime heavy, 3.40; best mediums, 3.37; skips and common pigs, 2.25a3.10; roughs, 2.25a3.15.

Sheep: Choice weathers, 4.45a4.50; common, 2.50a3.50; choice lambs, 5.25a5.50; common to good, 3.50a5.25.

Veal calves, 7.00a7.50.

More than twenty million free samptes of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Died at the Dinner Table.

Frank McMullen, an employe at Morris' lime kiln, up Buffalo Run, this county, died of paralysis Thursday while eating dinner.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for De Witt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crwaford.

WE NEVER LAG

Behind in the procession when low prices are considered. Instead, we have promptly taken the lead and purpose holding it. Quality does not suffer when we sell lower than our competitors. We give you the same goods for less money, and therein lies the story of our success.

A FEW TO BE CONSIDERED.

1 gal. Galvanized Oil Can	24c
5 gal. Galvanized Oil Can filled with oil	$1 10
Cobbler's out7t	60c
Fine Alarm Clock	64c
12 inch Wash Basin	5c

The above prices will give you an idea how we treat our customers in sales. We have many more in keeping with them, and we only ask an inspection to convince you.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have many new tnings for Xmas presents. When you are looking around for presents remember we have a fine stock.

SMITH & CRAWFORD,
CENTRE HALL, - - PA.

For Bar= gains IN Holiday Goods...

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. F. Rossman,
SPRING MILLS.

Overcoats.

Just coming in—get one while they last. A good Black Melton Cloth, velvet collar, $5.00. Too cheap, but must be sold.

Storm Ulster—just right for driving, 8 in. collar, $4.50. Cheap at a half more.

Pants.

Corduroy, if good quality, wears better than wool, and we offer the best grade, custom made, lined, faced, and warranted to not rip, $2.75.

Otto's Cough Cure.

We must say something about Otto's Cough Cure at this opportune time. Instant relief guaranteed. Permanent cure effected. Bring it back and get your money if it don't suit you.

Celery King.

Keeps the stomach and liver in excellent condition. Don't allow the system to lag as this is the season of diseases. 25 or 50c. packages.

Hustler Coal Stove for salk. Ask to see it.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE MIFFLINBURG STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,
Agent for Centre Hall.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

That the diseases of domestic animals, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY, are cured by **Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics**, is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball and blood animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany. Used in the best stables and recommended by the **U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.**

500 PAGE BOOK on treatment and careof Domestic Animals, and stable chart mounted on rollers, sent free.

VETERINARY

CURES	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation.
A. A.	Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B. B.	Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism
C. C.	Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D. D.	Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E. E.	Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F. F.	Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G. G.	Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H. H.	Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I. I.	Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J. K.	Diseases of Digestion.
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Vet. Cure Oil and Medicator,	$7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses),	.50

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on Receipt of Price.
HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
Corner William and John Sts., New York.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
Corner William and John Sts., New York.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE: Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE: Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.
For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

SUCCESS AGENTS WANTED

We show you the road to SUCCESS and FORTUNE. BIG PAY—STEADY WORK—NEW PLAN. You can work at home or travel. Write at once for FREE SAMPLE and LIBERAL TERMS to AGENTS.
THE SUCCESS COMPANY, Cooper Union, N.Y. City

When You Are Looking Around for

Christmas ...Presents

Do not forget that we carry the finest line of Holiday Goods in the valley. - - -

OUR LINE IS ON DISPLAY NOW.
And more coming.

C. P. LONG,
Penns Valley Bargain Store. Spring Mills.

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

S. D. GETTIG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English, Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Codsultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

UNIVERSITY INN,
P. S. Burrell, Proprietor.
College Avenue, STATE COLLEGE, PA.
Furnished throughout. Steam heat, electric light and modern improvements. All trains stop on flag at this Inn. dec1598

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Destroying Weevil in Corn—Cutting or Shredding Fodder—The Habit of Wheat Growth—Forests Modify Winter Temperatures—Etc., Etc.

DESTROYING WEEVILS IN CORN

Bisulphide of carbon is an infallible remedy for weevil in grains of all kind if applied to the grain in a perfectly air-tight bin. Its application does not injure the grain for seed nor for food purposes, as it is very volatile and passes off soon after being exposed to the air. However, the substance is very inflammable, and it is, therefore, necessary to avoid bringing any light near it.

SAVING COAL ASHES.

Although the ashes from coal have very little fertilizing value, they are well worth saving for use in the henhouse as a dust bath for fowls. They are much better than sand or loam, which is often recommended for that purpose, for these last, and particularly the sand, only act mechanically to rub vermin from the hens, while sifted coal ashes are so fine that their dust fills the breathing apparatus of the hen lice, and thus destroys them. So for putting into henhouses the bits of coal that are mostly present should be sifted out. Wood ashes may be used for a dust bath where coal is not burned, as it is not in many farmer's homes. The fowls will eat bits of charcoal from wood ashes, and they will hot injure them, though likely to make the colored spots that are often seen in egg shells where fowls get at coal and eat it.

CUTTING OR SHREDDING FODDERS.

As a general rule, it is not considered profitable to cut first-class hay for mature animals. If it is very coarse, chaffing may be beneficial. In one instance the Indiana station found that steers made better gains on cut than on uncut clover hay. For young stock especially, cutting is desirable, as they eat it more freely. Professor Henry of the Wisconsin station thinks there should be a good feed cutter on every dairy farm and that all corn stalks should be put through the machine. Long corn stalks are a nuisance in the feeding manger and are as worthless for bedding. Many farmers find difficulty in feeding cut corn fodder, as the cows even refuse to eat it. This is often due to over-feeding or endeavoring to have the cows live on a limited variety. Keep the mangers clean and feed the cut fodder with care, and usually very little will be left, with the exception of the very coarsest portions.

THE HABIT OF WHEAT GROWTH

It is impossible to grow good crops of winter wheat where fall droughts are prevalent. It is only where there are enough fall rains to beat down the tender blades into the soil, and thus check their growth, that the wheat will tiller or spread to either side, getting a firm hold of the soil, and also at the same time sending up side shoots that will make a spreading habit of growth. This protection will not prevent the frost from going into the ground, but it will shield it from the sudden changes from freezing to thawing, and the reverse, that are far more injurious than steady cold weather would be. In fact, the wheat grower is never better satisfied than when he finds fall-sown wheat frozen in the ground with a light fall of snow over it. If wheat can be kept covered with snow through the cold weather that will prevent cold weather from browning the leaves, and it will come out in spring in good condition to grow. Some wheat growers harrow the wheat in fall, but this bruises the leaves, and coming before cold weather, when the wheat plant is dormant, it is too great a check to its growth. Harrowing in spring, if possible before a rain and followed by warm weather, is a much better practice.

FORESTS MODIFY WINTER TEMPERATURES.

Forest trees tend to diminish the inclemency of severe winter weather in two important ways. Whenever a cold wave is sweeping across the country the low temperature is brought from the far northwest by the extremely cold air which travels with a high wind velocity over the section affected. If this is a wooded country, where the farms, with their dwellings, barns and orchards occupy the clearings of not too great width, the forest trees stand like so many barriers and hold the strong currents of extremely cold air fifty to one hundred feet above the surface and force them to pass by without chilling the ground and the objects which are near it to as low a degree as would otherwise be the case, something very desirable.

Then again during the winter days of bright sunshine the naked trunk and branches, always free from snow, because of their dark color and very extensive surface, absorb and store up during the day an immense amount of sunshine and impart it again to the air as heat both day and night and so hold the temperature to a much higher degree than would be possible with the surface only covered with the white, reflecting and non-absorbing snow. While we have no rigid observations which make it possible to say just how great such forest protection is against extremely low temperatures, yet I have no doubt that it is fully as much as ten degrees Fahrenheit and even fifteen degrees when the wind is strong and the sun is shining brightly, and such a protection as this cannot fail to have a very beneficial effect upon live stock and orchard trees as well as small fruits.—Professor F. H. King of Wisconsin, in the New England Homestead.

WINTERING APPLES AND GRAPES.

Winter apples in small quantities can be easily kept for a long time, if they are perfect specimens, by packing them stems down in boxes not too deep. Soap boxes will answer the purpose nicely. Fasten a cover to the box and set it in the cellar on the bricks or timbers that will raise it from the floor and permit a free circulation of air under it. The cellar should be well ventilated on dry days, but the windows should be tightly closed on damp or rainy days. It is essential that the fruit be in perfect condition, and any of the well known winter sorts may be easily kept until late spring. A successful apple grower has a large cellar under his hay barn devoted entirely to the storage of apples in this manner. The boxes of apples are set in rows with a narrow passage between each row and are left undisturbed until wanted for sale or use. At intervals during the winter he markets the finest specimens in "pony" baskets in a nearby city, obtaining the high price for fancy fruit.

Grapes are not so easily kept as apples. Some varieties like Concord and Delaware can be kept for any length of time only in well arranged storage houses. The best varieties for keeping in a simple manner at home are Catawba, Vergennes, Iona and Dianhs. The grapes must be fully ripe, or they will not keep. Have a few small boxes for convenience in handling. Put a layer of paper in the bottom, on that a layer of grapes, then a layer of paper and so on until you have three layers of grapes. Put these boxes in a cool, dry cellar, the colder the better even to the verge of frost. Should there be danger of the grapes actually freezing, set the boxes on racks near the ceiling of the cellar. Do not permit the cellar to get too dry nor yet to damp. Excessive dryness will cause the grapes to wither and if too damp they will mold. Grapes in small quantities packed and treated as directed will keep far into the winter without trouble.—Atlanta Journal.

WINTER FOOD FOR MILCH COWS

Good ensilage, of course, is the best, but if the silo has been neglected the animals must be fed on something else that will give nearly the same results. Where clover hay can be obtained at $9 or less per ton, it should form an important part of the daily ration. This would form the bulk of the coarse food, and furnish the animals with portein and carbohydrates. Clover hap, properly cured, contains plenty of nourishment, but much of it is lacking in the right essentials through ignorant handling. In securing the hay consequently not a little emphasis should be placed upon its quality. If too chippy and brittle, it is a pretty good sign that it is rather inferior in nourishing qualities.

Good oats in the sheaf make excellent milch cow feed for winter. Good sheaf oats can be purchased from $10 per ton upward, and at this price they make an excellent investment. The average sheaf oats would turn out from thirty to forty per cent grain and sixty to seventy per cent straw. Upon this basis the grain and straw would supply rather more carbohydrates than protein. Likewise good corn stover would show this same lack of proportion between the two food elements. Now a pound of protein is worth in value about two pounds of the carbohydrates. But it will not make much that difference to the cows, and consequently it is better to feed more carbohydrates proportionately than protein.

The latter can be given in greater quantities in such foods as corn meal, malt sprouts, cottonseed meal and other grains. The relative high price of these foods should not exclude them entirely from the cow's bill of fare. During the cold weather the animal needs food rich in protein, and it is only by not stinting them in the grains that the best result are obtained. In the end, if other things are equal, and the cows receive excellent all-round care, rich feeding will pay.—C. S. Walters in American Cultivator.

HAVE FEED FOR YOUR HOGS.

The following timely advice is from the pen of E. F. Brown, in the Michigan Farmer: Fortunate indeed is the man who has a large corn crop, if he expects to go into the swine business. One of the chief points of success is plenty of food of the right kind, fed at the right time. Attention is also just as important as the food, and in some cases perhaps more so. No one can expect to glean a golden harvest unless he personally gives the pigs his devoted attention. Five times a day is not any too often to feed them. When they get hungry they want something to eat, and when they have all they want to eat they are not looking around for a hole in the fence or under it to get into mischief. The saddest of all things for a farmer is to have a large drove of hogs, and nothing to feed them.

One farmer, a good many years ago, planned to have a lot of hogs, but did not think they would consume very much food. In this he was disappointed. They were the old style of Chester Whites, so it is not worth while for me to repeat what has so often been said of their fattening qualities. Their average length (so I've been told) when fifteen months old was about eight feet. If reports are true, their width was considerably less than this. One day a neighbor farmer while driving by, on hearing a ferocious noise in a field near by, called the swineherder's attention to the music, and added that he did not know what tune they were singing until now. It was "Over the Hills to the Poorhouse," he said, and drove on. The hog that learns that tune, brother farmer, will cost more before he is ready for the market than he will bring at selling time.

With plenty of old corn on hand in the spring, as a good many of the southern Michigan farmers are sure to have next spring, it is not to be wondered at if more store hogs are wintered than common. If one has a warm place for little pigs to winter in, no doubt but what they will net the owner some money next summer if he will turn them out to pasture two or three months before finishing them off on his old corn. The person that feeds corn exclusively must know that there is no great profit to be gained, if any, by feeding it to three cent hogs. Nor at the present price does he want to go into the business too heavily without knowing what he can do.

ENGLISH GIRLS GAMES.

They Play Almost Everything Except Foot-Ball.

An attempt, very properly squashed, was made to introduce football as a game for women, says the London Mail. It was seen to be a most unlikely and impossible pastime for them and though a team of brawny ladies persevered in their course for a season or so through the country, laughter and derision were their main guerdons, and the rest of their sex held themselves severely aloof from following their example.

At the women's colleges and schools hocky is becoming more and more the favorite winter pastime. The Royal Holloway College team is famous, and plays in its own splendid field every afternoon this term and next. The students engage in games against the Oxford and Cambridge women's colleges, but they do not play golf at all. Neither do they boat seriously. The Thames is quite half an hour's walk from the college, and time is precious, so, though they hire when they want boats, there is not one now appertaining to the college. But they swim in the glorious bath in their equally glorious grounds, and are ardent cyclists.

Many of the high school girls in London proceed to Neasden and other outlying fields near London for their hockey, possessing no facilities in town for such exercise. At aristocratic Girton—the first women's college established at either of the 'Varsities—they have golf links of their own, as well as a hockey field. They also indulge in a little mild cricket during the summer term and constantly meet Newnham in open contest, or join with that abode of learning to meet the Oxford women's college at hockey matches.

At Somerville Hall, Oxford, there is a regular Summer term institution on Saturday afternoons of tennis and lemonade to which brother undergraduates of the "sweet girls" are invited. Asphalt courts are played on vigorously during the winter at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, where there are also college boats, the vicinity of the river Cherwell rendering boating possible.

Golf and the new-fashioned game of croquet are regarded by damsels of seventeen as slow and frumpish. But when they arrive at years of discretion they admit that there is something in both, and that they are "jolly difficult" to play well. Croquet does not flourish much, therefore, in scholastic realms, though its vogue has increased a hundredfold during the past summer in other circles.

Gymnasium work and dancing are both extremely popular among schoolgirls, and college ones also. At Holloway college there is a superb floor in the long galleries devoted to library purposes, and here sometimes the students are permitted to trip gayly.

Fencing is another exercise to which women are becoming more and more devoted but it does not seem to appeal to the woman's colleges as yet. It is popular in art circles, for it has more than a flavor of Paris about it, and, besides, is most advantageous to those whose occupations are sedentary. Literary women and journalists are keen on the foils, and there are clubs in London where women may meet men in mimic combat sometimes.

Industrial Instruction.

Speaking at University College, Liverpool, Sir J. Gorst, vice president of the Committee of Council on Education, said that at the present time there was a strong desire on the part of all interested in education that a great step forward should be made in commercial and technical instruction. The necessity arose from industrial competition in foreign countries. Undoubtedly our higher and elementary education for industrial purposes was vastly inferior to that of many of our rivals, and no time was to be lost in setting to work to effect an improvement. To this forward step there were two essential conditions. In the first place elementary education must be improved, for it was no use to attempt to organize a system of higher schools without having a sound elementary basis upon which to build. Moreover, it was essential that higher education should be perfectly organized, and that in each educational area there should be one clear and definite plan of education suitable to the particular conditions of the place.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

For Closing the Dress Skirts—Fight Against Silk Skirts—Collarettes and Boas—Women Insured for Big Amounts—Etc., Etc.

FOR CLOSING THE DRESS SKIRT.

Fashionable modistes are now closing many of their dress skirts at the back, or else they place the placket on the left side of the front breadth under a trimmed tab, a passementerie device, or other decoration that conceals the means of egress and ingress. If the form is large, the effect is not satisfactory where the skirt is cut in sheath shape; but on smaller, slender figures the new fastening of the skirt is certainly an improvement and a relief, as the belt at the back of the waist can be permanently sewed to the skirt, thus doing away with the unhandy coupling of the two with belt-pins, clasps, hooks, buttons, and other troublesome extras every time the dress is donned.

LADIES' SKIRT.

(Hints by Clara Lloyd.)

Among the many new modifications of the flounce skirt this is one of the most graceful and popular. The front gore includes the flounce, there being a side gore and a back gore to the bottom of which the flounce is attached. This skirt hangs with the flare at the bottom, which is the popular form of skirt just now. The perfect fitting effect about the hips is accomplished

by darts in the side gore. The illustration shows the fulness in the center back to be arranged by gathers drawn close to the center, it may be also arranged in one or two backward turning plaits at the center back. A band finishes the skirt at the waist and closes at the center back where the placket is. This skirt is developed in a novelty in a bottle green wool goods having alternating narrow and wide bayadere stripes formed of raised loops in the twill of the cloth. The sweep of this skirt is 4 1-4 yards.

Five yards of 44-inch material are required to make this skirt for a lady of medium size.

No. 412 is cut in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure.

A FIGHT AGAINST SILK SKIRTS.

It is whispered in women's club circles in Georgia that at the next meeting of the State Federation a move will be made to discourage the wearing of silk skirts by the club members, especially the officers. It is said the sharp rustle and swish of these garments has interrupted the proceedings of some of the clubs, and that members who are not so fortunate as to own silk skirts have decided that radical action is necessary. The charge is made that the moment a club woman is elected to a high office she begins to dress as never before, and thus arouses the envy of her sisters, all of which has a tendency to create ill feeling.—Chicago Times-Herald.

COLLARETTES AND BOAS.

The array of novel collarettes and boas now to be seen in leading city stores is unusually attractive. Some of the newest conceits in boas and collarettes are made of coarse net and mousseline de soie, thickly dotted with chenille pompons. These styles are full at the neck, and have long, well-rounded tabs, which can be caught in gracefully at the waist or allowed to fall free, at the wearer's will. While inexpensive, the effect of these dainty mufflers is very pleasing, particularly where worn by a slender, willowy woman, but there are other collarettes—thousands of them. Many are pretty, and a few otherwise. Every taste can be satisfied, and it is not necessary to empty the pocketbook in order to possess oneself of a dainty and artistic throat protector.—Philadelphia Times.

WOMEN INSURED FOR BIG AMOUNTS.

Life insurance for women is comparatively new. But everything has to have a beginning, they say, and it will not be long till the number of insured women reaches into the hundreds of thousands, instead of only into the tens of thousands, as it now does. The movement has grown more rapidly in the East than in the West, but in some portions of the West also it has gained at least a strong foothold.

A list published by the San Francisco Chronicle is headed by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, insured for $400,000. This list also includes Mrs. E. B. Crocker and Mrs. Wallace, of that city, each with $150,000 insurance. Another Pacific coast woman, Mrs. W. C. Hill, of Seattle, has a $100,000 policy, and a Denver lady, Mrs. Eckert, one for $135,000. Two ladies in the Chronicle's $100,000 class reside in Chicago—Mrs. Sarah Hackett Stevenson and Mrs. Gage E. Tarbell, the last named being the wife of Vice-President Tarbell, of the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

The $100,000 class has each of the Misses Lorillard, Mrs. Martha J. Cramer and Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett. The Mutual Life's list is headed by an English woman, Lady Henry Somerset, with an insurance of $400,000. It credits Mrs. Sarah P. Duke, with $150,000, to North Carolina, and Mrs. M. W. Lux, Alice White and Henrietta A. Longley, all in the $100,000 class, to respectively California, Maine and Rhode Island.

NEW W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT.

New England, and especially the Pine Tree State, has been honored in the election of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens to the presidency of the National W. C. T. U.

For twenty-two years Mrs. Stevens has filled the office of State president of the State of Maine branch of the National association by successive annual elections. She was very close to the late Miss Willard in her temperance work.

Mrs. Stevens was actively engaged in a semi-political movement in Aroostook County and elsewhere in Maine, when she was called to New York at the time of Miss Willard's last sickness and death.

Her official connection with the National W. C. T. U. began with her election as assistant recording secretary. She was then chosen recording secretary, and held the office one year. On Miss Willard's nomination, Mrs. Stevens was elected vice-president-at-large of the National organization. She made an official visit to England, and there took a leading part in the deliberations of the world-wide organization.

Returning to America, she went South as the representative of Miss Willard, and then returned to Maine, where she assumed the direction of the aggressive temperance movement of last winter. She succeeded Miss Willard as the acting president of the National W. C. T. U. She was also one of the managers of the Maine exhibit at the World's Fair.—Boston Globe.

A NEW FUR HAT.

The fur hat, clumsy and suggestive of sleighrides, is no longer to be found in the shops. A new fur hat, artistic and dainty, has taken its place.

The fur hat of the moment shows the fur used much as velvet would be and trimmed in exactly the same fashion.

For example, to wear with a gray broadcloth gown trimmed with chinchilla, a toque has just been made to order which is as artistic a bit of millinery as one could wish to see. Above a puffing of parma velvet is a crown of chinchilla. Two ostrich tips, one baby blue and one silvery gray with narrow chinchilla strips down their stems, trim the toque. The tips are fastened straight in the centre of the puffing, which simulates a brim with a small Louis Quinze bow of baby blue velvet. They are just long enough to reach from the front to the back of the toque, one on each side.

Hats of sable and sealskin are trimmed, not with little animals' heads and tails as they used to be, but with pheasants' feathers and the speckled breasts of the recently fashionable guinea hen. They are also adorned with fluffy rosettes of mousseline de soie, and gleam here and there with jewelled ornaments.

An effective sealskin hat shaped like a small, though rather broad toque, is trimmed merely with two rosettes of turquoise mousseline de soie, with amethyst centres and a steel daggar studded with amethysts, which is caught at the side.—New York Journal.

GIRL'S APRON.

(Hints by Clara Lloyd.)

This pretty and practical apron is developed in zephyr gingham whose ground is buff and cross lines of dark blue. The apron is simply constructed, having its yokes straight in front and back, to the bottom of which is attached the gathered top of the skirt. A straight ruffled epaulette is sewed in with the same seam as the sleeves. The sleeve is the one-seamed shirt sleeve and has a deep band at the bottom which gives a cuff effect. The neck is finished with a narrow

band and ruffle of embroidery, like that which is used at the wrist, the lower edge of the yoke and at the edges of the epaulette. The closing is accomplished in the center back by buttons and buttonholes. A generous hem secured by machine stitching finishes the bottom of the skirt.

Three yards of 36-inch material are required to make this apron for a child of six years.

No. 416 is cut in sizes from two to ten years.

A PLAIN HANDKERCHIEF IS THE STYLE.

Fashionable women no longer use the long popular embroidered handkerchiefs, nor even the dainty lace-trimmed mouchoirs that were for a time universal favorites.

Doubtless the array of cheap embroidered and lace-trimmed ones to be found in all the shops is responsible for fashion's fickleness. The woman who abhors commonplace things and drops a style after it ceases to be exclusive is now using handkerchiefs of the severest simplicity. They are made of the very finest linen, sheer and filmy as a cobweb, with a narrow hemstitched edge. In one corner, in the most delicate and simple of tracery, are her initials, but there must not be a flourish of the embroiderer's needle to these letters.

The handkerchief must depend for its style upon the exquisite quality of the material and the perfection of the embroidery. Elaborate monograms, fancy letters, the first name of the owner, or any attempt at unique lettering is now out of date. The only thing permissible is to have the crest embroidered just above the initials. Even the wide hems that were for a time a conspicuous feature of the plain hemstitched handkerchief no longer find favor.

After all there is quite an air about these delicate squares of linen, with only cobwebby letters and an equally lightly embroidered crest.

THE SAILOR FRIEND'S SILVER WEDDING.

Few women of the Anglo-Saxon race have won, in modern times, so splendid a title as that of the "Sailors' Friend." Miss Agnes Weston, who achieved this cognomen years ago, and who is well nigh as popular with American as with British sailors, has just reached a period in her admirable work that specially deserves mention. She has been celebrating what she pleasantly terms her "silver wedding" with her friend and fellow-worker, Miss Wintz, and takes the opportunity to review her work during the last quarter of a century and to appeal for a sum of money that is needed to complete the enlargement of her "Sailors' Rests." The sum is but £5,000, and were it far more than that Miss Weston would readily obtain it from her admirers in the royal navy and elsewhere.

Twenty-five years have elapsed since Miss Weston and Miss Kintz conceived the excellent project of "mothering" the sailors of the royal navy. They began, in modest fashion, by hiring a small back kitchen in Plymouth. Here meals were provided for the seamen and the first principles of the temperance movement were explained to British sailors. The back kitchen grew into a large building near the dockyard that has cost $500,000 to erect and furnish, and this was followed, as money rolled in, by a similar "Sailors' Rest" at Portsmouth. Last year, as Miss Weston tells us, more than $75,000 was spent in these temperance homes by seamen of the navy, while 178,527 men slept under her roof. It speaks volumes for the value of the work carried on by Miss Weston that so large a proportion of seamen lodging houses of a seaport town.

The men of the navy have benefited enormously by her "mothering" process, for she has won all hearts by her kindness, her purity of life and her constant devotion to the great service upon which the honor of Britain depends. Thousands of British seamen have been taught by her unpretentious kindness to value temperance and purity of life, and no words of ours can describe the benefits that sailors' wives and daughters have reaped at the hands of the "Sailors' Friend."—New York Herald.

GLEANINGS FROM THE SHOPS.

Imported gowns with velvet applique and chenille trimmings.

Flannel petticoats with a torchon lace flounce run with satin ribbon.

Jewelled belt clasps with an enamelled background in bright colors.

Fancy black silks in new moire, striped, dotted, damas and barre effects.

Collar of accordion-plaited taffeta, vandyked and in three shades of a color.

Lace insertions in wavy or scalloped shape that set especially well on a skirt.

Plain and dark plaid cloths for golf skirts, rugs and capes with bright plaid lining.

Dress trimmings of appliques in silk with stems and leaves of beads, gilt, spangles, etc.

Plain taffeta petticoats having a deep flounce of chenille-dotted silk of the same color.

Evening nets embroidered in chenille as a border and upright designs mingled with spangles.

Hair ornaments of satin ribbon wired bowknots, net and spangled wings and bowknots of spangles.

Tucked, corded, appliqued and cut-out effects in silk and satin as well as embroidered for fronts, yokes, etc.—

Overpowering A Crazy Man.

A novel way of securing a crazy man was used in Prineville, Ore., recently. The crazed man took possession of a friend's house and with a butcher's knife defied the officers. They had the brass band play on the corner, and when the patient laid down his knife and went out to hear the band they took him in.

Sharp Pains

Darting from one point to another, stiff and swollen joints, inflammation, intense suffering, are characteristics of rheumatism. All these painful symptoms are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies the blood and neutralizes the acid which is the cause of rheumatism. Why continue to suffer when you may be relieved by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

The Riot of the Elements on Fair Islands

The most disastrous hurricane ever known in that region has swept over the Windward group of the Lesser Antilles islands, killing more than 500 persons, rendering 60,000 others homeless, and inflicting a damage to property which is, at present writing, beyond estimate. Kingston, the beautiful capital city of the island of St. Vincent, was almost wholly destroyed; the island of St. Lucia, the largest and most picturesque in the group, in addition to the wind, a tidal wave and tremendous rains, was injured by numerous landslides; and the island of Barbadoes, the most windward of the group, and the headquarters of the British government in the West Indies, was ravaged for ten hours, and the area of cultivation was completely obliterated. The destruction was the greatest on Barbadoes and St. Vincent. The disaster caused an amount of distress unparalleled in the history of the West Indies, and aid was at once invoked.

Physiologists say that of all people in middle life at least one-third have one ear in some degree affected by deafness.

TUMOR EXPELLED.

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WHEELOCK, Magnolia, Iowa, in the following letter describes her recovery from a very critical condition:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been taking your Vegetable Compound, and am now ready to sound its praises. It has done wonders for me in relieving me of a tumor.

"My health has been poor for three years. Change of life was working upon me. I was very much bloated and was a burden to myself. Was troubled with smothering spells, also palpitation of the heart and that bearing-down feeling, and could not be on my feet much.

"I was growing worse all the time, until I took your medicine.

"After taking three boxes of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Lozenges, the tumor passed from me.

"My health has been better ever since, can now walk quite a distance and am troubled no more with palpitation of the heart or bloating. I recommend your medicine to all sufferers from female troubles."

It is hardly reasonable to suppose that any one can doubt the efficiency of Mrs. Pinkham's methods and medicine in the face of the tremendous volume of testimony.

CONSTIPATION

"I have gone **14 days** at a time **without a movement of the bowels,** not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did everything I heard of but never found any relief; such was my case until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give $100.00 for each movement; it is such a relief." AYLMER L. HUNT, 1689 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 20c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322

COLOR and flavor of fruits, size, quality and appearance of vegetables, weight and plumpness of grain, are all produced by Potash.

Potash,

properly combined with Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen, and liberally applied, will improve every soil and increase yield and quality of any crop.

Write and get **Free** our pamphlets, which tell how to buy and use fertilizers with greatest economy and profit.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "The Coming Century"—What the New Cycle Will Usher In—Needs of the New Age—The End of the Century Watch Night.

TEXT: "The children of Issachar, which were men that had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do."—Chronicles xii., 32.

Great tribe, that tribe of Issachar! When Joab took the census, there were 145,600 of them. Before the almanac was born, through astrological study, they knew from stellar conjunctions all about the seasons of the year. Before agriculture became an art they were skilled in the raising of crops. Before politics became a science they knew the temper of nations, and whenever they marched, either for pleasure or war, they marched under a three colored flag—topaz, sardine and carbuncle. But the chief characteristic of that tribe of Issachar was that they understood the times. They were not like the political and moral incompetents of our day, who are trying to guide 1898 by the theories of 1828. They looked at the divine indications in their own particular century. So we ought to understand the times, not the times when America was thirteen colonies, huddled together along the Atlantic coast, but the times when the nation dips one hand in the ocean on one side the continent and the other hand in the ocean on the other side the continent; times which put New York Narrows and the Golden Horn of the Pacific within one flash of electric telegraphy; times when God is as directly, as positively, as solemnly, as tremendously addressing us through the daily newspaper and the quick revolution of events as He ever addressed the ancients or addresses us through the Holy Scriptures. The voice of God in Providence is as important as the voice of God in typology, for in our own day we have had our Sinais with thunders of the Almighty, and Calvaries of sacrifice, and Gethsemanes that sweat great drops of blood, and Olivets of ascension, and Mount Pisgahs of farreaching vision. The Lord who rounded this world 6000 years ago and sent His Son to redeem it near 1900 years ago has yet much to do with this radiant but agonized planet. May God make us like the children of Issachar, "which were men that had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do."

The grave of this century will soon be dug. The cradle of another century will soon be rocked. There is something moving this way out of the eternities, something that thrills me, blanches me, appalls me, exhilarates me, enraptures me. It will wreathe the orange blossoms for millions of weddings. It will beat the dirge for millions of obsequies. It will carry the gilded banners of brightest mornings and the black flags of darkest midnights. The world will play the grand march of its heroes and sound the rogues' march of its cowards. Other processions may halt or break down or fall back, but the procession led by that leader moves steadily on and will soon be here. It will preside over coronations and dethronements. I hail it. I bless it, I welcome it, the twentieth century of the Christian era.

What may we expect of it, and how shall we prepare for it, are the momentous questions I propose now to discuss. As in families, human nativity is anticipated by all sanctity and kindliness and solemnity and care and hopefulness, so ought we prayerfully, hopefully, industriously, confidently prepare for the advent of a new century. The nineteenth century must not treat the twentieth century on its arrival as the eighteenth century treated the nineteenth. Our century inherited the wreck of revolutions and the superstitions of ages. Around its cradle stood the armed assassins of Old World tyrannies; the "reign of terror," bequeathing its horrors; Robespierre, plotting his diabolism; the Jacobin club, with its wholesale massacre; the guillotine, chopping its beheadments. The ground quaking with the great guns of Marengo, Wagram and Badajos. All Europe in convulsion. Asia in comparative quiet, but the quietness of death. Africa in the clutches of the slave trade. American savages in full cry, their scalping knives lifted. The exhausted and poverty struck people of America sweating under the debt of $300,000,000, which the Revolutionary War had left them. Washington just gone into the long sleep at Mount Vernon, and the nation in bereavement; Aaron Burr, the champion libertine, becoming soon after the Vice-President. The Government of the United States only an experiment, most of the philosophers and statesmen and governments of the earth prophesying it would be a disgraceful failure. No poor foundling laid at night on the cold steps of a mansion, to be picked up in the morning, was poorer off than this century at its nativity. The United States Government had taken only twelve steps on its journey, its Constitution having been formed in 1789, and most of the nations of the earth laughed at our Government in its first attempts to walk alone.

The birthday of our nineteenth century occurred in the time of war. Our small United States Navy, under Captain Truxton, commanding the frigate Constitution, was in collision with the French frigates La Vengeance and L'Insurgente, and the first infant cries of this century were drowned in the roar of naval battle, and political strife on this continent was the hottest, the parties rending each other with pantherine rage. The birthday present of this nineteenth century was vituperation, public unrest, threat of national demolition, and horrors national and international. I adjure you, let not the twentieth century be met in that awful way, but with all brightness of temporal and religious prospects.

First, let us put upon the cradle of the new century a new map of the world. The old map was black with too many barbarisms and red with too many slaughters and pale with too many sufferings. Let us see to it that on that map so far as possible our country from ocean to ocean is a Christianized continent—schools, colleges, churches and good homes in long line from ocean beach to ocean beach. On that map Cuba must be free. Porto Rico must be free. The archipelago of the Philippines must be free. If cruel Spain expects by procrastination and intrigue to get back what she has surrendered, then the warships Iowa and Indiana and Brooklyn and Texas and Vesuvius and Oregon must be sent back to Southern waters or across to the coast of Spain to silence the insolence as decidedly as last summer they silenced the Cristobal Colon and Oquendo and Maria Teresa and Vizcaya. When we get those islands thoroughly under our protectorate, for the first time our missionaries in China will be safe. The atrocities imposed on those good men and women in the so-called Flowery Kingdom will never be resumed, for our guns will be too near Hong Hong to allow the massacre of missionary settlements.

On that map must be put the isthmian canal, begun if not completed. No long voyages around Cape Horn for the world's merchandise, but short and cheap communication by water instead of expensive communication by rail train, and more millions will be added to our national wealth and the world's betterment than I have capacity to calculate.

On the map it must be made evident that America is to be the world's civilizer and evangelizer. Free from the national religions of Europe on the one side and from the superstitions of Asia on the other side, it will have facilities for the work that no other continent can possibly possess. As near as I can tell by the laying on of the hands of the Lord Almighty, this continent has been ordained for that work. This is the only country in the world where all religions are on the same platform, and the people have free selection for themselves without any detriment. When we present to the other continents this assortment of religions and give them unhindered choice, we have no doubt of their selecting this religion of mercy and kindness and good will and temporal and eternal rescue. Hear it! America is to take this world for God!

On the map which we will put on the cradle of the new century we must have very soon a railroad bridge across Bering Strait, those thirty-six miles of water, not deep, and they are spotted with islands capable of holding the piers of a great bridge. And what with America and Asia thus connected and Siberian railway, and a railroad now projected for the length of Africa, and Palestine and Persia and India and China and Burmah intersected with railroad tracks, all of which will be done before the new century is grown up, the way will be open to the quick civilization and evangelization of the whole world.

The work of this century has been to get ready. All the earth is now free to the Gospel except two little spots, one in Asia and one in Africa, while at the beginning of the century there stood the Chinese wall and there flamed the fires and there glittered the swords that forbade entrance to many islands and large reaches of continent. Bornesian cruelties and Fiji Islands cannibalism have given way, and all the gates of all the continents are swung open with a clang that has been a positive and glorious invitation for Christianity to enter. Telegraph, telephone and phonograph are to be consecrated to Gospel dissemination, and instead of the voice that gains the attention of a few hundred or a few thousand people within the church walls the telegraph will thrill the glad tidings and the telephone will utter them to many millions. Oh, the infinite advantage that the twentieth century has over what the nineteenth century had at the starting!

In preparation for this coming century we have time in the intervening years to give some decisive strokes at the seven or eight great evils that curse the world. It would be an assault and battery upon the coming century by this century if we allowed the full blow of present evils to fall upon the future. We ought somehow to cripple or minify some of these abominations. Alcoholism is to-day triumphant, and are we to let the all devouring monster that has throttled this century seize upon the next without first having filled his accursed hide with stinging arrows enough to weaken and stagger him? We have wasted about twenty-five years. How so? While we have been waiting for the law of the land to prohibit intoxicants we have done little to quench the thirst of appetite in the palate and tongue of a whole generation. Where are the public and enthusiastic meetings that used to be held thirty years ago for the one purpose of persuading the young and middle aged and old that strong drink is poisonous and damning? When will we learn that we must educate public opinion up to a prohibitory law, or such a law will not be passed or if passed will not be executed?

Seven or eight years ago on the anniversary platform of the National Temperance Society in New York I deplored the fact that we had left politics to do that which moral suasion only could do and said on that occasion, "If some poor drunkard wandering along this street tonight should see the lights kindled by this brilliant assemblage and should come in, and finding the character of the meeting, should ask for a temperance pledge, that he might sign it and begin a new career, I do not believe there is in all this house a temperance pledge, and you would have to take out a torn letter envelope or a loose scrap of paper for the inebriate's signature." I found out afterward that there was one such temperance pledge in the audience, but only one that I could hear of. Do not leave to politics that which can be done now in 10,000 reformatory meetings all over the country.

Oh, save the young man of to-day and greet the coming century with a tidal wave of national redemption! Do not put upon the cradle of the twentieth century a mountain of demijohns and beer barrels and rum jugs, and put to its infant lips wretchedness, disease, murder and abandonment in solution. Aye, reform that army of inebriates. "Ah," you say, "it cannot be done!" That shows that you will be of no use in the work. "O ye of little faith!" Away back in early times President Davies, of Princeton College, one day found a man in utter despair because of the thrall of strong drink. The president said to him: "Sir, be of good cheer. You can be saved. Sign the pledge." "Ah," said the despairing victim, "I have often signed the pledge, but I have always broken my pledge!" "But," said the president, "I will be your strength to keep the pledge. I will be your friend, and with a loving arm around you will hold you up. When your appetite burns, and you feel that you must gratify it, come to my house, sit down with me in the study or with the family in the parlor, and I will be a shield to you. All that I can do for you with my books, my sympathy, my experience, my society, my love, my money, I will do. You shall forget your appetite and master it." A look of hope glowed on the poor man's face, and he replied, "Sir, will you do all that?" "Surely I will." "Then I will overcome." He signed the pledge and kept it. That plan of President Davies which saved one man, tried on a large scale, will save a million men.

Alexander the Great made an imperial banquet at Babylon, and, though he had been drinking the health of guests all one night and all next day, the second night he had twenty guests, and he drank the health of each separately. Then calling for the cup of Hercules the giant, a monster cup, he filled and drained it twice to show his endurance; but, as he finished the last draft from the cup of Hercules the giant, he dropped in a fit, from which he never recovered. Alexander, who had conquered Sardis and conquered Halicarnassus and conquered Asia and conquered the world, could not conquer himself, and there is a threatening peril that this good land of ours, having conquered all with whom it has ever gone into battle, may yet be overthrown by the cup of the giant evil of the land—that Hercules of infamy, strong drink. Do not let the staggering and bloated and embruted host of drunkards go into the next century looking for insane asylums and almshouses and delirium tremens and dishonored graves.

It has been a custom in all Christian lands for people to keep watch night as an old year goes out and a new year comes in. People assemble in churches about 10 o'clock of that last night of the old year, and they have prayers and songs and sermons and congratulations until the hands of the church clock almost reach the figure 12, and then all bow in silent prayer, and the scene is mightily impressive until the clock in the tower of the church or the clock in the tower of the city hall strikes 12, and then all rise and sing with smiling face and jubilant voice the grand doxology, and there is a shaking of hands all around.

But what a tremendous watch night the world is soon to celebrate! This century will depart at 12 o'clock of the 31st of December, of the year 1900. What a night that will be, whether starlight or moonlit or dark with tempest! It will be such a night as you and I never saw. Those who watched the coming in of the nineteenth century long ago went to their pillows of dust. May we all be living on earth to see the solemnities and join in the songs and shake hands in the congratulations of that watch night; or, if between this and that any of us should be off and away, may we be inhabitants of that land where "a thousand years are as one day," and in the presence of that angel spoken of in the Apocalypse, who at the end of the world will, standing with one foot on the sea and the other foot on the land, "swear by Him that liveth forever and ever, that time shall be no longer."

Is China Retrogading?

The Chinese Government has notified all applicants for military service that they will hereafter be examined in archery and stone slinging.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

There Is No Discussion of Matters Affecting Its Welfare.

The world, as was to be expected, has given the salvation army a very mixed reception, says the Contemporary Review. It has been satirized, ostracized, eulogized. High and low, learned and unlearned, have opposed or defended it. Huxley girded at its "corybantic" religion, and charged full tilt against its social wing; Bradlaugh waxed wroth over its "drums and tramplings;" while, on the other hand, Jowett of Oxford praised it in his own judicious way, and Farrar is still the eloquent champion of much of its work. "Skeletons" have caricatured and persecuted it, the church of England has imitated it and royalty blessed it. And yet, though all tongues wag concerning this new, robustious thing under the sun, really discriminating views of the salvation army are by no means plentiful. With some truth it may be said that our enemies batter us and our friends flatter us. And the salvationists, looking through the glasses of our foes, honestly fail to see what they appear to see, and are sometimes almost as much bewildered over the highly colored spectacles of our friends. We have scarcely learned to use our own eyes, to examine and judge for ourselves, and have very little idea of the true propositions, the strength and weakness, the possibilities and dangers of the salvation army. What may be called "public opinion" has no existence among us. There is no open discussion of matters affecting the welfare of the organization, such as we find in other religious bodies. We have, indeed, what are called "officers' councils" and "soldiers' councils," but the title is a misnomer. What is meant is "officers and soldiers counseled." The salvation army, like every other institution, is imperfect, but, under the domination of the military ideas and in the name of loyalty, we appear to have all agreed to keep silence concerning the disquieting symptoms and weak places existing in it. This is unfortunate and may in itself constitute one of our gravest perils. And, really, there is no occasion for it. Bad men and bad institutions rightly fear examination, but the salvation army is sound enough and strong enough to profit by an honest exchange of opinion among its members in their councils and publications.

Religion and Rations in His Knapsack.

Every German soldier carries a four-ounce religious book with the rest of his personal equipment.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The same old grind gets a little harder every year.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Remember a man's prejudices when he makes a prediction.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

It is fortunate for the people that few doctors are gossips.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Every man believes he is "picked at" more than he deserves.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Everyone occasionally longs for the kindness that is shown a rich man just before he dies.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

It is said that Lottie Collins' recent attempt at suicide resulted from grief over the condition of her 8-year-old son, who was born blind and has now become deaf.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison has been retained by Venezuela to represent that Government before the Arbitration Commission in Paris to settle the boundary dispute with Great Britain. He is said to have received a retainer of $100,000.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

A man discovers a good doctor and then loses confidence in him, nearly every year of his life.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1895.

Do not believe statements that other people are "working hard" for you. If you do not work hard for yourself, nobody else will.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Wanted to Know.

Broncho Bill—That feller the boys have captured has robbed thousands of railroad passengers. Western Tourist—Indeed! What road is he president of?—New York Journal.

If you have a carpet that looks dingy and you wish to restore it to its original freshness, make a stiff lather of Ivory Soap and warm water and scrub it, width by width, with the lather. Wipe with a clean damp sponge. Do not apply more water than necessary.

The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made, and its purity, fit it for many special uses for which other soaps are unsafe and unsatisfactory

Copyright 1892, by The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati.

STAGE TALK.

Florence St. John is said to have recovered her health.

Marie Engle is the first member of the Grau company to arrive in America.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is said to be the latest convert in London to Russian music.

"The Sign of the Cross" has proved one of the most remunerative of modern melodramas.

Reginald de Koven's new opera, "The Three Dragoons," will be produced in New York in January.

"Two Kinds of Women" is the title of Mr. Barrie's new play—which was written, by the way, before "The Little Minister."

Cosima Wagner is about to publish the composer's revised edition of "Rienzi," and Mahler is to produce it at the Vienna opera house.

Mme. Melba is in London. She has been buying new costumes in Paris, and incidentally studying Mimi in "La Boheme" with Puccini, the composer.

The new opera house at St. Petersburg, according to the Musical Courier, is to cost about $4,000,000. It will have a sunken stage and a concealed orchestra. The proscenium arch is to be 140 feet high.

Perhaps So.

Papa—Mercy! What an interrogation point you are! I'm sure I didn't ask such strings of questions when I was a boy." Little Son—Perhaps if you had you'd know more.—Ex.

Did you ever See a Snow Storm in Summer?

We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snowstorm.

No need of this snowstorm.

As the summer sun would melt the falling snow so will

Ayer's Hair Vigor

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation.

It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten times out of every ten cases.

And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp. It is yours, for the asking.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address,
DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Evidence.

"I don't know whether you were in the army or not," said the street-car conductor who had been instructed not to collect fares from soldiers. "You haven't your uniform." "That's a fact. But taste this." "It's quinine." "Yes. Watch me swallow it. There," he proceeded, as he smacked his lips; "that ought to be proof enough. When a man can eat a handful of quinine without making a face the chances are about a hundred to one that he has been in one of Uncle Sam's camps for a while."—Washington Star.

As It Occurred to Her.

"I s'pose," said Edith, glancing up at the arc light, "that the lights are the blossoms of the electric plant, aren't they, papa?"—Judge.

LUMBAGO IS EASY TO **GET** AND JUST AS EASY TO **CURE** IF YOU USE **St. Jacobs Oil**

One that will bring a pleasant monthly reminder of the giver is a subscription to the NEW AND IMPROVED

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly

Now **10** cts.; **$1** a Year.

Edited by Mrs. FRANK LESLIE.

EACH MONTH: { Cover in Colors and Gold. / Scores of Rich Illustrations.

CONTRIBUTORS: W. D. Howells, Clara Barton, Bret Harte, Walter Camp, Frank R. Stockton, Margaret E. Sangster, Julia C. R. Dorr, Joaquin Miller, Edgar Fawcett, Egerton Castle, Louise Chandler Moulton, and other famous and popular writers.

FREE Beautiful Art Plate, "A Yard of Pansies" or "A Yard of Puppies"; also the superb Nov. and Xmas Nos. **GIVEN FREE** with a $1.00 year's subscription from January issue—fourteen numbers in all. Either art plate **GIVEN FREE** with a 3-months' trial subscription for 25 cents.

COMPLETE Story of the SINKING OF THE "MERRIMAC" and the Capture and Imprisonment of the Crew at Santiago, by **OSBORN W. DEIGNAN, U. S. Navy,** late helmsman of the *Merrimac*, in the January Number. Fully Illustrated.

Subscribe Now. Editions Limited.

FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING HOUSE, DEP'T B. 145 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Mention this paper when ordering.

FREE We give every girl or woman one rolled gold-filled solitaire Puritan rose diamond ring, solid gold pattern, for selling 20 packages GARFIELD PURE PEPSIN GUM among friends at 5 cents a package. Send name; we mail gum. When sold send money; we will mail ring; few can tell it from genuine diamond. Unsold gum taken back. GARFIELD GUM CO., Dept. 51, Meadville, Pa.

MONEY Representatives wanted everywhere. Big Profits! No Risk! No Security required! Either sex. Send 4 cents in stamps for outline. The Prudential Supply Co., Herald Sq., N. Y. City.

AGENTS WANTED Genteel business, pays well. Gents or ladies needed at once. HOWARD BROS., Buffalo, N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

B N U 50

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Dec. 15

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Bellefonte's Big Department Store.

8200 SQUARE FEET FLOOR SPACE

If U Kom to Bellefonte to make your Holiday purchases, don't forget that "The Racket" is always the centre of the holiday cyclone, and there is a reason for this.

Don't stop at the side shows when U can see the whole circus for less money.

China Annex.

1800 square feet. Everything in Dishes, Lamps, Glassware, Bric-a-brac. Prices will please U too.

Toy Department—a car load of Toys, Dolls, Books. Everything U can think of and many things U never thought of thinking about.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

Our line of Holiday goods is nearly all in and waiting for your inspection. You know you can get more for your dollar at The Star than you get at the big stores. Why! Because we have no expense. This is why.

A Few to Study About.

Ajax Syrup, per gal	27c
Columbia Flour, 50 lb. sack	$1 25
Double Bitted Ax	65c
Arbuckles Coffee, per lb	10c
Headlight Oil, per gal	9c
Fancy Turkey Red and Bleached Table Linen, per yd	25c
Any Calico in stock	5c

The above are only a few. Come and you will see many more than you would expect at such a little hen coop on that popular Flat Iron corner at the station. Please remember that our terms are cash and bring youa pocketbook with you. This is another reason why we sell you cheaper.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

Grand Opening OF .... Holiday Goods...

Saturday, Dec. 3d, TO Saturday, Dec. 24th.

You will be agreeably surprised at both assortment and prices.

Teachers specially invited.

Garman's Store,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

In Lewistown, Richard D. Bollinger aged 41 years.

In Decatur twp., Mrs. Sarah Goss, aged 93 years.

At Honey Creek, Peter Geistwhite.

At Belleville, Minnie, daughter of H. A. Lantz, aged 23 years.

In Newton Hamilton, the wife of Adam Stahl, aged 68 years.

Near McAlevys Fort, the widow of Finley Strunk, aged 78 years.

In Lewistown, the widow of John Shimp, aged 78 years.

New Legislation.

At the request of a number of soldiers who served with Pennsylvania commands in the war with Spain, legislation will be introduced this winter to permit the admission of children of soldiers serving in that war, into the Soldiers' Orphans schools. At this time only children of soldiers of the Civil war are eligible to these schools.

$3 REWARD.—Lost, on last Saturday evening, between Wolf's store and the lower end of town, a pocket book containing $20. The finder will receive the above reward by returning same to Charles Nearhood, Centre Hall.

WORKING ON THE LINE.

The New Telephone Company Pushing Into Town.

That Centre Hall will be connected with the lines of the Commercial Telephone Company is now an assured fact, and unless something unforseen occurs, the town will be wired and the new system in working order in a few weeks.

The Company started men to map out the line from Linden Hall to Coburn, thence to Woodward, where communication will be made with the Union county line. Contracts have been made for poles and this week the poles will be delivered over the route.

For Centre Hall and the district an exchange will be established. About thirty subscribers have been secured already and much of the territory remains to be canvassed. The exchange will be placed in the bank building in the room occupied by the boro council.

Work will be started on the lines as soon as possible, and pushed through until the system is completed in the valley. In the town fifteen phones have been contracted for, with several more in prospect. Connected with the Centre Hall exchange will be about fifty phones.

Death of the Aged Andrew S. Kreamer.

Andrew S. Kreamer, one of the oldest citizens of Milesburg, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Grove, on Saturday evening, aged 82 years, 11 months and 28 days.

The immediate cause of his death was paralysis of the brain, by which he was stricken on Friday morning, after which he was conscious but a short time and calmly passed away.

Mr. Kreamer belonged to a family somewhat noted for longevity. His father died when in his 88th year and his mother at the age of 94 years. Mrs. Toner, his sister, is the oldest among his brothers and sisters and survives him at the age of 87 years.

Mr. Kreamer was born in Millheim, being a son of Andrew Kreamer and one of ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom one brother and three sisters survive him. He was married to Miss Amelia Rinkard, of Union county, and four children were born to them.---Daily News.

When Fools Go to Law.

A Mercer county farmer sold another two dressed hogs. Each farmer weighed the porkers on his own scales and there was a difference in weight of a few pounds, amounting to 27 cents. The men became stubborn and the matter could not be adjusted. Suit was brought, and the case has gone through the Squire's hands, tried before court and still the parties are not satisfied, and it will come up for trial again at the next court. Thus far the costs, aside from that for the attorneys, amounts to $450. What fools some mortals are.

Still Unclaimed.

The two hose carts, with several hundred feet of fire hose and other apparatus, are still lying unclaimed in the freight house at the station. The council will not lift the goods, claiming that the goods were never ordered from the manufacturers, and that the order was placed by a former president of council without authority. Unless the supplies are lifted by the council there are very good grounds for another legal suit by the boro.

The Governor Having a Busy Season.

Governor Daniel Hastings has advertised his horses for sale and is having his private papers packed to be shipped to Bellefonte. He will be kept busy until the eve of the inauguration clearing up the unfinished business in his office in order that Colonel Stone may start in with a clean calendar.

And He Blew Out the Gas.

A. F. Koch, of Lewisburg, registered at the City hotel on Friday evening and was assigned to room No. 32. The next morning he was found almost asphyxiated and had it not been for the timely arrival of Dr. Reinhold he probably would not have recovered. He had blown out the gas upon retiring. —Williamsport Sun.

A Three Legged Calf.

A Jersey cow owned by P. H. Meyer, at Boalsburg, gave birth to a three legged calf. The two hind legs were perfectly natural but only one leg supported the front end of the calf's body. After living several days, Mr. Meyer killed the freak.

Will Meet to Settle.

The council and contractor Malone will meet tomorrow, Friday evening, to settle up the account for building the boro water plant. The contractors have asked several times for a settlement, but were unable to secure it.

Pheasants, Rabbits and Bear.

W. R. Haynes and George B. Uzzle, the well known Centre county sportsmen, with other hunters returned from one of their trips a few days ago. They captured twenty-three pheasants, five rabbits and a 242 pound bear.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Amassed a Fortune in Honest Dealing.

The appraisers of the estate of the late Balzer Weber, the Howard merchant who died recently, have filed their statement which shows the deceased to have left personal property to the value of $199,077. In addition there is real estate which will bring the estate of deceased up to almost $250,000. Balzer Weber was an illustration of what a young man with determination can do in this country. He landed from Germany in 1840 with but $2.50 to his name, but at once went to work at anything he could get to do. First tanning, then peddling and finally drifting to Howard, where engaged in the mercantile business in 1858, continuing there until his death. In that time he amassed a fortune of $250,000. The appraisement shows in holdings an aggregate of 2,750 shares of railroad and bank stock, worth at par $150,000. The entire estate is bequeathed to the five surviving children.

Farmer Hamilton Makes Hay.

It is said that Professor John Hamilton, at present Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, will succeed Thomas J. Edge as head of the Agricultural Department, under Gov. Stone. Edge has not made up his mind whether to try for it again, and has gone off to Texas. Meantime, Hamilton is making hey in the good, old farmer way, and hopes to shake a plum tree that will drop the fruit. He stumped among the farmers for Stone, and did him considerable good.

George Hutchinson, of Huntingdon, who is connected with the Dairy and Food Department, wants to succeed Hamilton as deputy, and he has two Republican members of the Legislature in leash, who are for him, which means something in connection with a Senatorial fight.

A Snyder County Ghost Story.

The Port Treverton correspondent of the Middleburg *Post* says: The Klondike Mining Company composed largely of farmers in and about Port Treverton, are in a dilemma, and have suspended operations indefinitely. The supposition is that a large amount of money was buried there by Indians, and therefore the miners were allowed to dig only at night. After a very deep hole had been dug the miners struck what seemed to be a large flat stone, presumably the cover of the money chest. The miners as well as the president were elated, but every time they struck the rock a deep hollow groan was heard. This frightened them and to add to their horror, a large fiery ball was seen floating through the woods over them. The Company is now hunting for lost tools and lanterns.

A Disastrous Fire Averted.

Last Saturday Wilson's creamery at the station narrowly escaped destruction by fire, and but for a timely discovery this new industry would have been a heap of ruins. A pile of soft coal was placed near the boiler. The heat from the boiler caused the coal to ignite, and it would have been but a short time until the fire would have communicated to the frame structure. The burning coal was removed and the danger was over.

A Few Yet to Come.

The first snow of the season fell on Nov. 24th, and according to the old time weather prophets, there will fall twenty-four snows during the winter of 1898—99. This calculation is based on the number of the day of the month on which the snow fell. If the first snow had fallen November 10th, then, according to the aforesaid calculation, ten snow falls should occur during the winter.

Cannot Fill It.

It was the desire of the council that the upper reservoir be filled with water in order to give it a test. The springs are by no means low, but no headway can be made, the capacity of the springs being barely more, or only equal to the demand. On Sunday there was about two feet of water in the basin, which will not be increased unless we have a freshet.

Shipping Machinery Away.

W. W. Boob, having discontinued the manufacture of spokes and wheels, has sold his wheel machinery in the shops and is shipping it to other parts. He will replace his large engine and boiler with one of smaller size, and the spoke and wheel industry in our town is now a thing of the past.

A War in Rates Likely.

With the Commercial Telephone Co. invading the territory in the county occupied by the Bell Company, there promises to be a lively cutting of rates by the two companies. The subscribers are the ones who will receive the benefit, and will be far from opposing any reduction.

Will Make Ice.

The cold snap of the past ten days has been greeted with pleasure by the ice men, who are anxious for a harvest. A couple days more without a thaw and the cutting will begin.

When you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute for piles, sores and burns; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE GOODMAN CASE.

The Woodward-Ettlinger Damage Suit. —Decision Reserved.

The Goodman case for damages for the burning of the Ettlinger house, was tried at Bellefonte, last week.

Thirty months after the famous Woodward tragedy, a jury on Friday last assessed the damages for the burned Ettlinger house at $865. The owner, Emma C. Goodman, sought to recover over $2,000. The court, however, has ruled that the liability is a question of law on which an opinion will be given later. The owner may have to stand the loss herself, as the county was declared not liable and the sheriff burned the property only as a last resort to capture the outlaw.

At a hurried glance it would seem to us that if under the discharge of his duty the sheriff was warranted in burning the house, he should not be held responsible. If the public safety required the burning of the house in order to capture the outlaw, why should not the county be liable? If Ettlinger had been the owner of the burned house, having fortified himself in it to resist the law, the destruction of his fort was at his own risk, and not a cent of damage to follow. Mrs. Goodman is an innocent party; should her property be sacrificed to serve the common good? It would not seem right.

It is said there is no record of a like case and an award of damages. A common sense ruling will settle it. When the government, in case of war, insurrection, or riot, finds it necessary to take, or destroy private property to assert its authority, the same is paid for by the government, local or general.

Where a riot causes the destruction of private property by the act of the mob, the local government must pay for the damage done. This was the verdict in the case of the Pittsburg riot, some years ago, and in other instances. It would be singular that a mob should destroy private property and the local government be obliged to pay for it; while if the agents of the government, found it necessary to destroy private property to quell defiance of the law, the innocent owner of such property, would have to suffer such loss. There would be no justice in that.

Death of John J. Meyers, of Lock Haven.

Mr. John J. Myers, one of Lock Haven's best citizens, says the Clinton Republican, died Monday evening, at the home of W. H. Wren, aged about 73 years.

Mr. Myers was a man of the strictest integrity and had the esteem and respect of all the people of this city. He came to Lock Haven from Penns valley about 40 years ago and with M. B. Herring engaged in the tannery business with which he was connected until about three years ago.

He was a kind hearted gentleman, reserved in his manner, quiet in his demeanor and attended strictly to his own business. He was one of the leaders in the movement for the erection of a Methodist church in the First ward.

[Mr. Meyers was a brother of William Meyers, of Centre Hall, long a resident of this place and who died here a few years ago.]

To Increase the Size of Fish

It will interest the various game and fish protective associations to learn that the Pennsylvania Fish Protective Association, among its various bills to be presented to the legislature, will ask that trout protection be increased from five to six inches, and black bass from six to nine inches, an improved warden service and the legalizing of the dip net under prescribed conditions.

One Week Vacation.

During the coming holidays the schools will be given but one week vacation, instead of two as has been customary for several years past. The Teachers' Institute convenes next week at Bellefonte, and the scholars will be given only this one week while their instructors are attending the sessions. The week following between Christmas and New Year, always considered the vacation week, will be taught.

Season Ended.

The legal season for all game, animals and birds ends today, Dec. 15th, for the year. The season has been a favorable one for the hunters, with the exception of deer. Rabbits were plentiful and although a great number were killed, they are still plenty, even to playing about the streets of town at night.

Takes Charge Today.

Postmaster G. M. Boal took charge of the Centre Hall office this morning. For the past week he has been undergoing instructions under postmaster Brisbin. Miss Blanche Boal is assistant, and the patrons can be assured of as excellent service as before.

—A pair of finedress shoes, or slippers, makes a holiday present always to be appreciated. They are serviceable and always a part of the apparel needed. There is no better place to select them than at Mingle's Shoe Store, Bellefonte. He has the reputation and has the largest stock.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

People Know What They Want When They See It.

This is the place to see it.

This is the place to be sure of what you are getting.

This is the place where each transaction is based upon perfect satisfaction.

Women's Shoes and Slippers.	Pocket Knives and Scissors.	Linens for Holiday Giving.	Handkerchiefs for Ladies, Children, Men.
Fine Hosiery for Women.	Toys and Games.	Finest Candies ever shown in the City. Prices Right.	A Useful Gift is Our Fine Chinaware.

Our collection of Gift Giving goods is complete, and our prices are lower than ever.

No trouble to show goods.

Remember the place is,

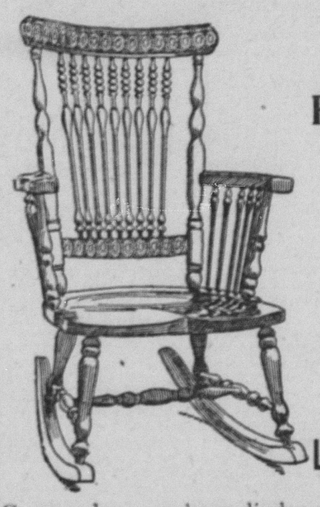
Wolf & Crawford's Great Mdse. Emporium.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

300 CHAIRS 300

—FOR—

X-Mas Presents



Commencing Dec. 1st. we will sell this . . .

Fine High-Arm Polished Rocker,

Oak or Mahogany, Saddle or Cobbler Seat,

$2.99

Regular Price, $4.00. Also

Large Rodded Arm Rocker, $1.50

Come and see our large display of Morris Chairs, Ladies' Desks, etc., for X-mas Presents.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1203. - - - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Millinery - Carpets

Santa Claus Headquarters.

Everybody will visit Bellefonte within the coming next ten days as Santa Claus has made this store his headquarters. We want you to meet him here. Never was there such a display of Holiday Goods shown before in Bellefonte. Two weeks ago we trimmed our store, and made ready for His Royal Highness. From time to time he has sent us different articles until now from floor to ceiling our store is packed with Christmas Gifts suitable for both young and old.

Silks, Laces, Embroideries, new Neckwear, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, etc., all take up a share of your time while looking over this vast assortment.

While for the little folks he brought us Dolls, Guns, Drums, Ships, Tin and Iron Trains, Sleds, Wagons, Building and Alphabetical Blocks, Kitchen Sets, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. The little ones have to see these to appreciate them.

The Largest Assortment of Celluloid Cases

Ever shown, we show this year. Comb and Brush Cases, Manicure Cases, Sewing Cases, etc. Any one of these makes a handsome present.

Albums, Large, Medium and Small.

We can suit you all. Any price, any size and whatever you may want.

Special Prices from Now Until Xmas

On all other goods. We are making exceptionally low prices in our Dress Goods Department. What is handsomer than a nice dress for mother or sister? Ladies' Capes and Coats are being cut regardless of cost. While in our Men's and Bays' Clothing Department we guarantee to please you both in quality and price.

See Our Show Windows.

Remember we want to see you all this year at Santa Claus' Headquarters.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."